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### RELIGIOUS.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A few weeks ago, at a public meeting in Connecticut, the writer heard the respected Secretary of the above mentioned Institution, in pleading his cause, propound and affirm the question:—Is THE ANERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY ANY LONGER NEEDED TO SUPPLY OUR CHURCHES WITH MINIS-While it was painful indeed to realize cessity, that, an Institution like this, which has been a favorite with the churches, which has been so useful in the advancement of the Redeem-er's kingdom, which has done more than any humeans, for the last quarter of a century, to ate the character of the ministry in our land, which has been inwrought in the work of sions, in revivals of religion and the salvation missions, in revivais of religion and the salvation of the soul, should be flung on its defence; yet it seemed then, as now, necessary, to ask and answer the question. The two following objections, found in the minds of some few ministers and of some good people, have created the necessity: objections, which a pastor in laying its claims before some neighboring congregations found it needful to meet;—viz. 1. There are unemployed ministers must in great shandance in our country, and to meet;—viz. 1. There are unemployed ministers now in great abundance in our country, and country to supply the demand. 2. The evangetical ministry of our country, to which the American Education Society has contributed so much in number, has not the high-toned piety, the zeal, and self-sacrificing of former times. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to dwell for a little space in your valuable paper on these objections, as preparatory to some observations, showing directly the imperious necessity of this excellent institution, at this very time.

1st. The first objection, the abundance of minis-

institutions, and for those usefully employed, as teachers in public and private seminaries of learning. Take out also from the superabundance, mining. Take out also from the prying eyes intrusion and to neighborhood gossip; and hence afforded an occasion for some wise ones to come to the unsound conclusion, that the ministry is not now as elevated, refined and holy as formerly. Such are some reasons why the objections seems so specious. Nevertheless we believe it to be essentially untrue: Yes, wide from the truth.

J. S. m order faithfully to disabuse the public mind. Leave out of the calculation then some few, who can account of constitutional deficiencies, are not able men as pastors; to whom divine providence is kindly indicating another field of em-ployment, whom we would not arrogantly style "verlasting candidates," whom we would not despise, and whom we would not abuse; but men any cases, of excellent hearts, sterling piety, natural talents, and of self-sacrificing feel-men, if once located, in many cases, would

n to look all over the land with an envious such men as these last named, but would in the person of her Lord stand in the four pulpits saying to all such, "Procul

2 But we turn to consider the other objection oned: The deteriorated character of the min-The objection is untrue. We say it, on lattle reflection, that, the character of the ministry in this great nation, was nev-what it now is, since the days of the The assertion is verified, by the purity trines they preach. Never since the ferred to, has there been such an amount ines of grace poured into the minds as comes now from a given number of gathered in almost any part of the Not but what there are occasional out these, it is believed, are not in numper cent, what they were during the last in every point of view, than similar proin times past. The present enlightened society, must be received in testimony; is very much the work of the ministry. love. The self-sacrificing and self-de-

active in the ministry and introduced into it by the nurturing care of the church. The principles on which young men are brought forward and sus-tained as beneficiaries, attest the same truth. But this point will hereafter, indirectly, be urged

isters have come down from the high vantage ground, where they were placed by their Lord, and as we think unwisely entered on the arena of all kinds of strife and debate, allowing themtheir ministers can be seen to the Secretaries of our benevolent institutions, and then for the necessary Agents and operators of the great plans of benevolence. We will next make allowance for those who hold important posts of Presidents of these who hold important posts of Presidents of the second important posts of the second in the war in our Theological and Collegiate mathematical for those usefully employed, as slander, and to expose themselves, and their slander, and to expose themselves, and their families and their affairs to the prying eyes of intrusion and to neighborhood gossip; and hence afforded an occasion for some wise ones

## SHALL I SEND MY SON TO HARVARD

My next reason for the advice here given relates rather to yourself, than to your son. You have repeatedly and publicly expressed your dissent from the religion inculcated by modern Uniin many cases, of excellent hearts, sterling piety, good natural talents, and of self-sacrificing feel-ings; men, if once located, in many cases, would be long and signally successful as ministers; and men, when weighed in the balances of the canctuary, of double worth to those who often hold successfully important posts in Zion. While we bid them, with tears in our eyes, with most cordial affection, and with half a heart to go with them on account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those secular callings, God opens before them in his providence for an account of ease, turn to those so with them on account of the eace time decive form the concentration in the centured the meters of the concentration of the subs tarians. You have represented their system as minsters can be found? We believe but very few.

But, says some faithful and deserving pastor shoest engulphed in the radicalism of the age, at show feet unharmed have failen the shafts of missule and of baptized infidelity, to whom in last trials the proud eye of ambition has been timed from young men of not a tithe his worth, put issuing a post for them to occupy, and to whom their eagerness seems like that of birds of preyponeing upon the carcase:—What means this rish around me for my place? Why does it seem that a score of men are ready to enter my though the proposition to prestranger tell thee how this happens, and set thy allowing the first proposition to prestranger tell thee how this happens, and set thy

perversions? Is it not so understood by those immediately concerned? Is it not because they have felt encouraged by such countenance, that these perversions have been persisted in? And can you Sir, or can any one who views the subject as you do, encourage and countenance them in this way?

the present time, on the part of ministers, in equal, since the days referred to, and at exception since the days of the Apostles. the writer has not been appointed to defend of heaven, and when they can with safety return.

When this small be slowl away by the pure breath of heaven, and when they can with safety return.

Some of the injoctance of the subject. I he words as I could, consistently with the writer has not been appointed to defend of heaven, and when they can with safety return.

We are well satisfied that Harvard College expressed not only my own views, but those

\* In support of this last assertion, it may be stated that the (Unitarian) Divinity school in Cambridge is instructed almost solely by the University Professors, Ware, Willard, Norton and Follen, who receive their compensation chiefly (some of them entirely) from the College funds. See Unitarian Tract, No. 33, pp. 19, 20,

### For the Boston Recorder, CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT SOUTH-

AMPTON.

The one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Southampton, as a religious society or precinct, was celebrated in that place on Friday, July 23d. It was an occasion of uncommon inter-

est to the people of the town, as well as to many from abroad who united with them, in paying this tribute of respect to the memory of their fathers.

Public services were held in the church at 11 o'clock A. M. at which time, an address was delivered by Prof. B. B. Edwards, of Andover Theorem livered by Prof. B. B. Edwards, of Andover Theo-logical Seminary, a native of Southampton. It was nearly two hours in length, yet none appear-ed to be fatigued in listening to it, although the house was crowded and the day excessively warm. The speaker, had he chosen, might have kept the fixed attention of his audience for a considerable longer time. All were intensely interested in his "stories of the olden time"—his delineation of the character of the first settle.

excepted have it in their power to put to the present Curators and Governors of Harvard College, and which in my judgmeut, ought to be put to them, very distinctly, and without delay. Nothing will so directly tend to open their eyes, bring them to a sense of their duty and interest, and hasten the change for which we are all waiting, and without which the institution cannot rise and prosper as this. But in order to the full success of a measure of this kind, the excluded denominations must be of one mind upon the subject, and must consent for a time, (though some may be called to make a sacrifice) to stand aloof from the perverted institution, and educate their

from the perverted institution, and educate their children at other seminaries.

At the same time a church was organized, which embraced nearly every adult person in town. Mr. Judd died in 1803, aged 83 years, such a procedure. Is it not enough that they have taken possession of the College, instituted and endowed for the benefit of the whole State, with the church, and 1034 received baptism. He excluded the other denominations from any share in its government, and are using it for the furtherance of their sectarian views?\* Must the ex-

But they who first amidst the wild, On high their Christian altar piled,

And we have come from mountain side,

To banish from the darkening past The shadows time hath dimly cast
On our reverting view—
To commune with the loved and dead

And may, as we turn page by page

A hundred years !- when time's swift wing

when they like us shall gather here, To read what each returnless year Hath graven en the past, Be ours the high and holy aim, That deeds of good may round our name A brightening halo cast!

After the exercises in the church, the congre-

to have been without any special design on the part

of the people.

After the company were seated, Rev. Mr. Brace
of Newington, Ct. invoked the divine blessing.
At the close of the repust, he also returned thanks.

At the close of the repast, he also returned thanks. Short and interesting addressess were then given by Rev. Mr. Todd of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. McClure of Malden, Rev. Jairus Burt, of Canton, Ct. and Rev. Mr. Strong of Colchester, Ct. At the close, all united in singing the hymn—"Blest be the tie that binds" &c. The benediction was then prononneed by Rev. Mr. White, and the congregation gradually dispersed; all feeling that they had enjoyed one of the happiest days of their life.

Immediately after the exercises of the Center

nial Celebration were ended, Friday, P. M., a meeting of the "Southampton Association of Min-isters" was held, at the house of Rev. Mr. White.

Arrangements were then made for religious services, to be held in the church the next day. Rev. R. C. Clapp of Timmouth, Vt. was appointed

to preach the sermon.

Saturday P. M. the Association again met, for the transaction of business. Prof. Edwards was appointed to preach the succeeding Sabbath, in the forenoon; Rev. Lyman Strong in the afternoon, and Rev. Mr. McClure of Malden in the

Sabbath P. M., the Lord's supper was celebra

ted by the church, at which time an address was made by Rev. Rufus Pomeroy, of Otis. The sermon of Mr. McClure, at the third service, was a very able vindication of the character of the Puritans, from the charges of intolerance, witch-

craft and oppression of the Indians, so often brought against them. No one could have is-tened to the discourse without feeling a deeper love and reverence for the Puritans than he ever

The "Southampton Association of Ministers was formed in August, 1826. A large number of ministers, natives of the place, were then present, and adopted measures for securing future meet-

ings. It was then resolved that their meetings be held triennially. This resolution has been carried into effect. The religious exercises on these oc-casions, have usually extended through a part of

two or three days, and have been invariably attended with a great degree of interest. The num-ber of ministers present at the recent meeting, was thirteen. The number at previous meetings has varied from this to twenty-five.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held on the third Wednesday of Sept. 1844. F.L.

THE ENERGETIC MAGISTRATE.

He is bound to the accused man, whether in-nocent or not, to give him a full and fair oppor-tunity to defend himself, and to do it without de-lay. Seldom does there occur, under a civilized government, a deeper or more cruel abuse, than in the long imprisonment which precedes trial, owing, in some instances, to the fact that the

magistrate is not a man of despatch; and thus ma-levolence has gratified itself with the sufferings of innocence. The magistrate owes it to every

tempted man, to rivet on his heart the firmest as surance, not only that "the wicked shall not go unpunished," but that the punishment shall be summary. It is the kindest favor that can be bestowed upon the tempted man, to show him that

he cannot escape, even for a short time. Such is the necessary slowness to anger, in the divine retributions, during the period of a merciful pro

executed speedily," by the hand of the Lord;— and in this delay, the wicked find a motive to have "their heart fully set in them to do evil." But

God has raised over the tempted soul the arm of his own authority, in the person of the magistrate, who is bound to make it fully understood that his arm will smite without delay.—This arrangement

is an expression of our heavenly Father's kind ness, by which he would keep us back from prosumptious sins. Should the magistrate, by a dil-atory habit of business, encourage the hope of the tempted that he may escape, he would make him-

self an accessory to crime, in the sight of God.

The magistrate should have ample means and resources to enforce his decisions. These must

consist, partly, in an enlightened public opinion and feeling in favor of human government, and the

execution of the laws. Such a state of public feeling affords peculiar strength and aid to the

magistrate, in the discharge of his duties. Every good citizen feels himself bound to abide by the laws of his country as they are administered. And in case the magistracy steps over the boundaries

of its province, and attempts to compel us to a

we bind ourselves, most solemnly to perform the duty of suffering patiently, till we can institute a better administration of law.—Rev. C. Hitchcock.

FOUNDATION OF THE MAGISTRACY

The Christian church, and the Christian minis try, are bound to withdraw from every brother, as "walking disorderly," who cries out against the lawfulness of human government, and con-

tends that magistracy was the necessary produc-

tion of the dark ages, and should pass away with the night which gave it being. And every insti-tution of learning, from the highest to the lowest,

and every family circle, and every other source of influence, should be laid under contribution, to

sustain the opinion, that magistracy is an institu-tion of God, important, and essential to the welfare

of man; that without magistracy, we are without

rties; and that in such a state, every individual will e left in direct violation of Scripture, to resist evil

for himself, to take an eye for an eye, and a tooth

for a tooth; to be his own judge, and his own jury; his own sheriff, and his own jailor. The public welfare demands, not only that the magistrate should be sustained by public opinion,

aid such an armed force, as effectually to execute his decisions. The depravity of human nature while it calls loudly for the blessing of restraint

renders us, the people, restless under it, and strongly tempts us to resistance when our inter-ests are defeated, and our wishes and hopes dis-appointed. It is to be feared that we are becom-

ing more than we have been, a law-hating co

ing more than we have been, a law-nating com-munity. No sooner is a law enacted, than a thousand of the most ingenious minds are intense-ly employed in contriving methods of avoiding its provisions and escaping its penalties. Instead of cheerful obedience to it, the inquiry is, how can we make the most capital out of it? We love the laws, when they befriend us, and hate them when they cut into our interests and wishes. In

when they cut into our interests and wishes.

when they cut into our interests and wishes. In such a condition of human feeling, it is always to be apprehended, that valuable laws will meet with combined opposition. And nothing can prevent the prostration of magistracy, and the breaking up of the very foundations of society, but the

but that he should be able to call to his im

law : and without lawwe are without rights and lib

course of conduct which we, the people,

WHOLE NO. 1338.

firm conviction on the public mind, that the magistrate can bring, and will bring, to the execution of law, a force which no combination of opposers can withstand.—Ib.

## THE MISSION IN TURKEY.

Letter to the Secretary of the American Tract Society.

" CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 26, 1841. "Dear Brother,—We address the American Tract Society on behalf of the annual meeting of the Mission in Turkey, at present assembled in this city. By a report laid before this meeting, work has been done since January 1, on the Society's account, to the amount of considerably more than \$1000, which exhausts all the funds committed to our hands; and we never serve that the state of that a froot, when exhausts all the times commit-ted to our hands; and we now come to state to you, as to generous friends, what are our pros-pects and wants for the coming year, and may God enable and incline you to afford us all needed help "We can truly say that we never have felt be-

enable and incline you to afford us all needed help
"We can truly say that we never have felt before so much our need of your help. We have
nover seen in Turkey a time of such demand for
our books. The past year has witnessed a remarkable advance in this respect among the Armenians. The Holy Spirit is evidently operating
among that people at Constantinople, Broosa, Nicomedia and Trebizond, and many eagerly read
books and Tracts of the most decidedly religious
character. How long this state of things may
continue, none can foresee. But let us make the
best use of this golden opportunity, by introducing into this community as many good books and
Tracts as possible. Once introduced, no art or
power of man can wholly remove them again. power of man can wholly remove them again.

Many of the people will resort to every expedient
for retaining them. For example—at Erzengan,
a town in the far interior, just before the last persecution, a priest had received some of our books.

Orders can for all precisions. Orders came for all such books to be delivered up, but he ventured to bury what he had in the earth, as a place of security until the storm should be overpast. The same man was here last February, and procured seventy more of our books, of which fifty-eight were your publications. He was then on his return to Erzengan, and was in-tending to raise the buried books from the grave and give them circulation.

View of the several Stations, &c.

"At Broosa, during 1840, there were put into irculation 325 religious books and 602 Tracts, of circulation 325 religious books and 602 Tracts, of which the great majority were published by the American Tract Society. Many of these have gone into the nelghboring villages, and some to places several days' journey into the interior. Mr. Schneider anticipates more and more calls from these places for our publications. From Cassaba, twelve hours distant from Broosa, an Armenian wrote to one of his helpers asking for a copy of the History of Joseph, and instructing him, if it could be no otherwise procured, to have it copied for him in manuscript, of which he would cheerfully bear the expense.

"From Trebizond and Erzeroom also, our books go into the surrounding villages and towns.

"From Trebizond and Erzeroom also, our books go into the surrounding villages and towns.

"At Nicometia they have long been receiving our books with satisfaction. Messrs. Dwight and Hamlin, upon visiting that place last year, found a grey-bearded old man, who said his mind had been first enlightened by reading the 'Light of the soul,' or 'Whiting on Self-examination.' They had a long and interesting conversation in his garden, under a tree one evening, with a number of like-minded Armenians upon the most important themes. From Nicomedia, Messrs. D. & H. sent some of our books to Ada Bazrar, a village in that neighborhood. We have since heard that the truth is spreading there also, and from thence has already extended to some other villages near the truth is spreading there also, and from thence has already extended to some other villages near it. One of the handbills containing simply the Ten Commandments, has caused at Ada Bazrar considerable excitement, the people reading for the first time in an intelligible language, 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing,' &c. &c. This seems to them quite contrary to their church customs, and they say, 'Do not our priests know that God has given such a command?' The person through whom our brethren sent the first books there, is now frequently at Constantinople, always attends Mr. Dwight's meetings when here, and often gets fresh supplies of books to take with him. Some of us will probably visit these villages ere long. "At Constantinople, such has been the anxiety of the people to procure Mr. Dwight's Tract, 'On the False Claims of the Pope,' that some have copied it out in manuscript, because they could not otherwise procure it. This little work is designed to strengthen the Armenians against the efforts of the Catholics, who are constantly endeavoring to entire them never for the constantly endeavoring has already extended to some other villages near

ed to strengthen the Armenians against the efforts of the Catholics, who are constantly endeavoring to entice them away from their own church. As it was of the nature of controversy, we chose to limit its circulation to those only whom we judged sincerely desirous of learning and sustaining the truth. The journal of Mr. Dwight narrates an interesting incident respecting a blind beggar to whom he gave the 'Light of the Soul.' But we cannot here give you the details.

Amount of aid Needed.

"We suppose, dear brother, that we need add nothing to the simple facts above detailed, which are but a sample of many we could lay before you. These form a sufficient appeal to your Society. In view of them we are sure you will cheerfully do all for us which may be in your

power.

"We proceed, therefore, to state that, judging from the past year and also from the most care from the past year and also from the most careful calculations we can make for the future, we shall need from your Society for work to be done in this mission on their account, during twelve months to come, the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$3.350.) This is an estimate based upon reports from all our stations of work begun or contemplated. We may require more, but less than this we believe will cramp our operations.

our operations. There is included in this estimate something for Bulgarian Tracts, now being translated for us. In due time you shall hear more about them. At present we merely remark that a great and

"Among the works in preparation by us for your Society, is the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' in modyour secrety, is the Fugerin's Progress, in mon-fern Armenium, which is now being translated and printed in successive numbers in our Monthly Magazine in that language. From the peculiar interest with which it is now read, it promises to be very acceptable when we come to print and

be very acceptable when we come to print and bind it in a separate form.

"It will interest you for us to add that some volumes of the Christian Library, you sent to Mr. Adger, were made aseful to an English merchant who lately deceased at Boujah, near Smyrns. Baxter's Call seemed to fix in his mind new and most distressing views of Divine truth. The Saints' Rest and Doddridge's Rise and Progress, also aided in enlightening his mind. He hed lived also aided in enlightening his mind. He had lived a correct life, so far as his own eye or that of others could discover, and had felt no need of a Saviour's intercession to render acceptable his prayers to God. Great was his astonishment when he first discovered his need of a mediator; and great and triumphant the joy and peace with which he seemed to be carried through the dark valley and shadow of death by a subsequent reli-

ance upon the mediation of the Lord Jesus.

"In behalf of the mission in Turkey of the A.
B. C. F. M. "Yours in Christian affection,

"JOHN B. ADGER,
"HENRY VAN LENNER."

For the Boston Recorder

## HARVARD COLLEGE.

COLLEGE ?-[Concluded.]

and then, manny, the district of some young men from our logical schools, a spirit which will not deny which will not make sacrifices; a spirit fore leading them to seek inviting fields in England; places, where their ambition can sl, where their pride can be flattered, leading to look all over the land with an envious into places where pastors reside, for a spot in a tip way feed a flock, rather than go to the ones suffering for the bread of life. But, or, bear the evil manfully for a little time, for, be charity does not minister to the educaprinciples," according to the views of the Calvin-istic Hollis? Does he "teach the principles of procule rele profuni," it is in a constant process rectification. Stern necessity, yes, want of adwill soon drive all such from the ministry, the least reason pretend it. Why then does he receive the avails of these funds? Why is the faith plighted to the holy dead thus wantonly disthe deal such from the ministry, east will soon drive all such from the ministry, east to the needy. So then while love of souls are some men to self-denying fields of labor, the remainder of these now described, will be remainder of these now described, will be remainder of these now described, will be remainder of the want of bread.

But we turn to consider the other objection lationed: The deteriorated character of the minimum of the constance of the constanc

It may be urged, again, that the permanent good of Harvard College requires, that the Orthodox community should for the present stand aloof from it, and withhold their patronage. We are ac-cused of indulging hostility towards this ancient seminary—of pursuing it with a relentless perse-cution—of striving to curtail its influence, cut off its resources, and effect its overthrow. Perhaps er cent, what they were during the mis-last century. The printed sermons, the periodicals, a large proportion of which products of elerical pens, stand immense-in every point of view, than similar pro-nations past. The present enlightened periodicity, must be received in testimony; society, must be received in testimony; is very much the work of the ministry. It is very much the sork of the single-dege, its refinement, its enterprize, has essentially from the ministry. Then the benevolent operations of the age, its refinement, its enterprize, has characteristic for this venerable institution. They cannot the benevolent operations of the age, its refinement, its enterprize has been always and the society of the soci the benevolent operations of the age, sing sea and land, to bless the world, plans ting in the hearts of the evangelical mind nurtured there with the fondness of a deep solicitude, and earnest prayer. Their warm affections still cluster around it; and though com-

a defence required; yet he would repeat, that, in point of piety, talents, personal cultivation and hard labor, the present character of the evangelistical ministry, has never been equalled since the cal ministry, has never been equalled since the So then, it is believed, instead of the hand of charity, by increasing the number of men doing injury to the character of the ministry, it has been actually beneficial to it. This might be abundantly shown, by a reference to the men now active in the ministry and introduced into it by the nurturing care of the church. The principles on which young men are brought forward and sustained as beneficiaries, aftest the same truth.

cannot rise and prosper, as it now is. There must taken do not claim that have taken liberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the time liberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the diberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the time liberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the time liberty to consult on this occasion. You will bear in mind the great importance of the time liberty to consult on this occasion. You will which all may send their children without the dan-ger of their being perverted. Not only is a change of this nature just and proper, it is abso-lutely necessary to the prosperity of the institution. But how shall such a change be effected? The Unitarians, a sect of recent origin, which has crept in upon us by concealment and artifice, and which constitutes but a small part of the whole without hesitation. Let them withdraw. Let the hat from the creity of Massachuseus, present number of students, consumers all the different denominations, and enjoy all the different denominations, and enjoy confidence and support of all; or whether it shall continue as it now is, a Unitarian, sectarian College,—lauded and supported by a few, but by the great body of the people suspected and shunned, destined to see other much younger establishments of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. This is the question which the difference of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. The second of the rate institution. The second of the rate institution of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. The second of the rate institution of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. The second of the rate institution of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. The second of the rate institution of numbers and influence, a second or third rate institution. The secon

> from the perverted institution, and educate their children at other seminaries. ance of their sectarian views?\* Must the excluded denominations now come forward and help them support it? Must they consent to give up their children to be educated in it, and there to be moulded into a belief of Unitarianism? If Unitarians expect the countenance and patronage of other denominations, then let them give them a due share in the government of the institution. Or if they are resolved that Harvard College shall retain its sectarian character, and continue what it now is—"the pure uncorrupted fountain head of Unitarianism;" then let them expect to support it themselves. The most, certainly, which they of that place, have received a liberal education.

Unitarianism; then let them expect to support it themselves. The most, certainly, which they ought to expect of the excluded denominations is, that they will quietly withdraw, and give their support to institutions of a different character.

You are aware, doubtless, that the views expressed in this letter are not new. They have been entertained and acted on by the majority of Evangelical Christians for several years. And this fact suggests the another reason whyall should unite in them. All must unite in order to impress more deeply the necessity of a change, and to induce those who have the direction of College to restore it to its original destination with the least possible delay. In these circumstances, therefore for dissatisfied individuals (like yourself) to continue their patronage, is not only to protract the evils of which you complain, but is practising a sort of injustice upon those brethren who, from consistency may be a seen that a score of men are ready to enter my library before I have done them? Dear Pastor, let a stranger tell thee how this happens, and set thy beart at rest, as thou art endeavoring to feed thy ward flock, with the bread of heaven. One years are seen around you would like to change their places. Then some few worther than the magnitude of the stranger than the are few vacancies now to be the injustice, by which it has been brought to its present state.—I need not inform you, that it is present state.—I need not inform you there is not restored in the service on our North Western from source o

> istic Hollis? Does he "teach the principles of the Christian religion, according to the New-England confession of faith?" Nobody can with the least reason pretend it. Why then does he receive the avails of these funds? Why then does he receive the avails of these funds? untes, for the last several years, been rather di-minishing than increasing? Why are other in-stitutions, less ancient, less favorably situated, less struttions, less ancient, less invorably situated, less liberally endowed, outstripping it and going be-yond it in this respect? Why are some, of but a few year's growth, already treading on its heels, and threatening soon to pass beyond it. Fast by the Capital—the centre of influence—in a State which educates more scholars than any other in the Union, why does it receive but a small part of them?—It is clear, my dear Sir, that there is a disease upon this institution-which, unless ren ed, must greatly impair, if not destroy it. Those who alone have the means of applying a remedy begin to be sensible of this; but it is necessary that they feel it more and more. They have al-ready administered some little palliatives, but nothing which goes to the seat of the difficulty or renders it safe for those who would avoid in fection to place their children within its walls. The best which you, and I, and the great body of Evangelical Christians of all denominations can at present do for it, is to leave it. We will not forget it in our supplications—we will stand ready to do any thing for it which can be done, without pampering the disease which is destroying it— and when the existing experiment of folly shall have been fully tried, the reign of Unitarian ex-

clusiveness shall have come to an end, the College shall be restored to its original destination, and be placed in a situation in which it can be safely patronized—in which it ought to rise and prosper; then we will show our attachment to it, by cor ributing our influence, with the thousands of orethren, to make it the glory of our land. Pardon me, my dear Sir, if, by the length of these remarks, I have put your patience to to fow words as I could, consistently with

The order of exercises in the chuical were as follows—1. Music by the Choir. 2. Invocation and reading of Scripures, by Rev. M. E. White, pastor of the church. 3. Music—an old version of the 44th Psalm. 4. Prayer by Rev. Lyman Strong, of Colchester, Ct. 5. Music. 6. Address. 7. Prayer by Rev. Aretas Loomis, of Bennington, Victorian of Sauthampton. 8. Music. 9.

Vt. a native of Southampton. 8. Music. 9
Benediction by Rev. Mr. Strong.
The following Ode was written for the occasion by Daniel W. Chapman, Esc., of Rochester, N. V. also a native of Southampton. As it was not re-ceived in season to be inserted in the order of ex-ercises for the day, it was read by Rev. Mr. Strong mmediately after the address

A hundred years have passed away, Since here, wide waving, old and gray, The unshorn forest stoodce here the savage, fierce and grim, nts and shadows dim Dark dweller of the wood !

And, consecrate to God
Cast their glad offering in its blaze
And sang aloud their hymns of praise,
Now rest beneath the sod!

And we have come from mountain side, From field and vailey spreading wide, From many a fruitful plain, Where homes of plenty smile and bless, The men who from the wilderness Redeemed its old domain.

To commune with the loved and dead And 'round their deeds and virtues shed, Our memory's light anew.

The records of a by-gone age,
Whose 'simple annals' tell
Of noble men—their virtues stern
Still o'er their graves like incense burn,
And with the living dwell.

nother century's close shall bring, And other men shall rise nd call their own each hill and stream

When they like us shall gather here,

But this point will hereafter, indirectly, be also more fully.

Perhaps it ought to be better understood, why such an objection has so much currency if it be untrue. One reason is, ministers in no case have gone into a defence of their character as professional men; the unthinking have in some cases, consequently supposed, that, the objection, which ministers have taken no pains to deny, must therefore be true. Then the religious radicalism of the present times has sounded the objection is no long and loud, and infidelity has echoed it so far, that many good people have for a time, are it is of ar, that many good people have for a time, of the institution is now in their hands, and doubtless they intend it shall be. In these circumstances, what course does it become the tried and best friends of the College to pursue? What measures will an enlightened and extended regard for THE GOOD of the institution incline them to adopt? I reply the constitution is now in their hands, and doubtless they intend it shall be. In these circumstances, what course does it become the tried and best friends of the College to pursue? What measures will an enlightened and extended regard for THE GOOD of the institution incline them to adopt? I reply for the time, withhold their patronage, and send their scholars to other seminaries. Not only do their principles, and the spiritual safety of their sinistry of our country, to which the charcican Education Society has contributed so much in number, has not the high-loned piety, the zeal, and self-sacrificing of former times. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to dwell for a little space in your valuable paper on these objections, as preparatory to some observations, showing directly the imperious necessity of their appropriate work. Then again it is the spirit of the age for people to be meddlesome, lat. The first objection, the abundance of ministers, has much more plausibility and pretence than truth, as will appear on a thorough examination. Let us make abatements from this abundance, for the ministers employed as Editors of our beligious periodicals; next for the Secretaries of our benevolent institutions, and then for the secretaries of our benevolent institutions, and then for the

### BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1841.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

No. II.

It has been shown from published documents that if New England Congregationalists did no originate, they at least approved, and forwarded by their counsels and prayers, the formation of the A. H. M. S. Their precise share in the honor of orig inating it, we have not the desire nor the means o ascertaining. It is enough, however to know, that in the spirit of primitive Christianity, they regarded Paul nor Apollos-neither Presbyterianism nor Congregationalism-but Christ only, and the of his kingdom. Herein lies the chief honor of their movements.

We yield to none in our attachments to Congre gationalism. We love its simplicity, venerate its ar tiquity, and admire its unobtrusiveness. We defer to it as scriptural, honor it as coming from our fathers, respect it as the surest guardian of religio nd cleave to it as a main bulwark of "th faith once delivered to the saints.'

But when we have said this, we are not ready t turn upon a brother in Christ, who thinks differently from us, and reject him as a fellow-laborer, and say to him, "Stand by thyself, for I am holier tha thou." The spirit of sectarianism is our abhor rence; and whether it be seen in Presbyterian or Baptist, Episcopalian or Congregationalist, we say t it involuntarily, Avaunt!

And thus felt the good men who met in Bost to aid in the formation of the A. H. M. S. in January, 1826. Most of them, thank God, yet live to bear their testimony to this, and the nar nes of the lamented Porter, Church, Cornelius and Wisner will be desecrated by no man who knew them, by the imputation of sectarianism.

And the same has been true of the whole body nalists, from the first settlement of of Congregation New England. Their eye has been fixed on the preservation and increase of true religion, not on the advancement of Congregationalism. They have been content with an humble instrumentality in converting sinners to Christ, even though their converts have afterwards fallen into the ranks of other denominations, and gone to swell the hosts that obey the dictums of a sectarian leader. They may have been grieved, and given vent to their tears in secret places, over the folly that takes refuge under sectarian banners; but they have not cor plained, nor desisted from their ill-requited works of faith and labors of love, through fear of adding strength to a rival and unscrupulous denomination

The prevalence of this noble and disinterested spirit is marked in the "Instructions" given to issionaries by every Congregational Missi Society in New England. Those instructions enjoin diligence and fidelity in inculcating the doctrines and duties of religion, and the avoidance of interference with other denominations-but say nothing of efforts to promote Corgregationalism. If this be a defect, yet as Congregationalists, we glory in it-if it render us vile, we shall assuredly be-

We are told that " Home Misisonary Societies are building up Presbyterian churches wherever Where is the proof of this? What Home Missionary Societies are doing it? The Presbyterian Board is doing it no doubt. And who can complain, any more than when a Baptist Board or a Methodist Board, or an Episcopal Board do it. They act consistently. The shibboleth of sectarianism is on their tongues. But the Home Missionary Societies of New England are not doing it, nor is the A. H. M. S. doing it. Or, if they are, we demand the proof. That Presbyterian missionaries are sent out is true, and why should they not be sent? Presbyterians support them. Congregational Missionaries are sent out also, and some them turn Presbyterians. What then? The fault is their own, not that of the Society-and to affirm on this account that the Society is doing what it can to build up Presbyterian churches, is not quite fair. It is all equal to the Society, whether Preshyterian or Congregational churches are established if so be "the truth as it in Jesus" be maintained; and any man of either denomination is assisted with equal readiness, if he possess a fair ness. Still the union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists is deemed "unfortunate." We are glad it is not pronounced sinful; though if "it has done much to introduce confusion and heresy into both denominations, where the union exists, it is clearly something more than unfortunate. For mentality, had still been sitting in the region of the shadow of death. We may mistake. And if so, will be thankful for correction. But our own belief is, that it has done more to break up the dead formalities of Presbyterianism, and diffuse the ers, and establish and nurture Congregational churches, than all other instrumentalities combined -more by far, than could have been done by a separate Congregational organization, which mus have encountered the strongest prejudices at the very threshhold of its undertaking, and fallen into collision with the most fervent piety and active devotedness of the west. And we would have this that attends it, in the wide diffusion of the true Congregational spirit, but for the greater good it

The difficulties attending the faithful discharge of the duties of any of our benevolent Boards, are more numerous and delicate, than can readily be There will be its Treasury. Connecticut can conceived by those who have never been called meet them. And it can be no matter of surprise, if sometimes they disturb the equanimity of the most patient men, and so confound their judgment for a moment as to lead to unwise conduct. Not that we have ever heard a charge of this nature lisped against any officer of the A. H. M. S. On the contrary, but one opinion of their wisdom and integrity has ever reached our ears. Still, it is more than possible that among several hundreds of missionarice, some have thought the appropriations made to them too small, or their fields of labor too hard, or their labors too lightly appreciated; and it is probchurches have thought their claims not sufficiently weighed, or their interests not duly regarded; and these have cherished uncalousies of the Society that has aided them, and unfounded hopes, that under a different organization, they might share more largely in the harities of their sister churches. Such is human nature. And were angels the almoners of our benevotions, they would not escape the scathing of such jealousies.

cation of saints.

icion merely-but suspicion strong, that to causes like these, proximately or remotely, may

be traced not a few of the suggestions recently made | as to the expediency of attempting a new Congregational organization. We question not the purity of motive leading to this course, as it lies in the eye of the objector to the A. H. M. S., but only the clearness of the medium of vision. But, we contend that such an organization can

not be effected without an expense of brotherly love, and a waste of moral power, that many years cannot repair. For fifteen years, all things have moved onward in an even and prosperous course; peace and harmony have characterised the counse and the measures of the friends of Home Missions the Providence of God has smiled, and still smiles; the Holy Spirit has come down and breathed on thousands of the slain, so that they live; churches have been multiplied and edified; the happiest influences have gone abroad, and entered into all the ramifications of society, carrying with them order, love and joy; and consequently, the great majority of New England Congregationalists have become warmly attached to an institution of such bearing on the interests of Zion and their country; and that attachment cannot be broken, and its thousand cords bound around a new and untried organization in a moment. And why should it be broken? Or why should it be weakened? Who can tell: Nothing is laid to the charge of the A. H. M. S. worthy of death or of bonds. It does not indeed, convert men to Congregationalism as fast as might be wished; it does not hoist the flag of Congregationalism higher than that of Presbyterianism; but it unites the flags of both, and puts them in delightful harmony beneath the flag that waved on Calvary. And for this reason, the Congregationalists of New England as a body love it, and will never

desert it " till they die." If a new organization is attempted, it will doubtless find advocates; because there are always some n community who love the new wine better than the old-some who are never satisfied with what is, but always looking after what may be,-prefering a king, though it be Saul, to a judge, though it be Samuel. And there are others, whose prejudices may be wrought upon-whose jealousies may be aroused-whose ambition may be fired, and who may be persuaded that they are doing God service, when they agitate the churches to promote Congre-

But some more hienous offence must be proved against the A. H. M. S. than that of provoking Presby terians and Congregationalists to mutual good works, on the wide field of our country's moral desolations, before the sober and godly portion of our churches will tear themselves away from its sup-

But collisions of opinion and feeling must be the unavoidable consequence of an attempt at a new organization. Not that they will rend the churches as some other denominations have been rent asunder by similar measures, for Congregationalists " have not so learned Christ;" nor will their peculiar principles, and strong love of religious liberty allow them to indulge bitterness and strife on ques tions of mere policy; but even the heart of the righteous may be made sad by the waywardness of his brethren, and his hands may be enfeebled while serving the Lord, by their antagonistical movements. And then, the effects that will be produced on thousands of minds in the destitute regions, where th battles of Congregationalism are to be fought-the array of church against church, family against family, and individual against individual, not for consoiones saka, but for earrying out a system of doubt ful policy, cannot fail to obstruct the progress of truth and righteousness, and give the enemy occasion to speak reproachfully of the Christian name

Our views are very imperfectly exhibited, we are well aware. But it is only in the spirit of kindness that we write, while we profess the deepest concern for the welfare of Zion, and the true honor of the Congregationalism of our Fathers.

## A FEW THOUGHTS ON A "CONGREGA-

TIONAL HOME MISS. SOCIETY. 1. Such a society is unnecessary. We have it dready in the American Home Missionary Society, which is not more Presbyterian than Congregation al. If we have a special desire that any portion, or the whole of our funds be appropriated exclusively to the support of Congregational churches, we have character and the requisite qualifications for useful. only to say so, and the American Home Missionary Society, is bound by its terms of relationship with Auxiliaries to appropriate them accordingly

2. Such a society must invole needless expenditure of money. It must have its Secretary or Secretaries-its Treasurer-and its Agents; and all these must be supported from its funds. At the however, it is difficult to admit that it is same time, the A. H. M. S. must retain all its unfortunate even; on the contrary, we consider it present officers, even though its connexion with gain strength for renewed exertion. The unceasas one of the most pleasing signs of these dark New-England be cut off. The multiplication of Sotimes, and a kind interposition of heaven for the cieties for the same object is a great evil, as exthousands, and hundreds of thousands, who but for the public charities—and the good to be secured by ly adapted to the wants of nature, his desecration them ought to be very great and obvious, to coun-

3. Such a society must derive its main support from two States. Massachusetts and Connecticut. genial spirit of our venerated Congregational fath- As to the other States of New-England, not one can secure, by any amount of effort, funds enough to meet the wants of its own feeble churches and desolate places." Of course they can do and it is for this object alone that a separate Congregational organization is proposed.

4. These two States have hitherto been unable to raise more than \$15,000 for expenditure on feeunion sustained-not indeed for the incidental good ble churches beyond their own bounds. A new organization will not enable them to do more than this, even on the supposition that they shall be unieffects in the conversion of sinners, and the edifited and harmonious in action. But

5. They will not be thus united. The Society must have a location. That location may be Bos ton, or Worcester, or elsewhere in Massachusetts much more easily transmit its funds to New-York, than to any point in Mass. She has stronger ties to New-York than to Mass. She has done more for the American Home Missionary Society, in proportion to her population than Mass. Or, su Hartford or New-Haven to be the " local habitation" of the Society. Will Massachusetts send her monies there, where she has few commercial or other relations established? It is not to be expected till rivers flow upwards, and stones ascend from the earth to the moon.

6. Other divisions must preclude the harmony of action. The County of Berkshire cannot act with such a Society. She has already a chartered which must be distributed without special reference to Congregationalism. The Hampshire Missionary and the Massachusetts Missionary So ciety, cannot consistently with their charters imit their distributions to Congregational churches. Of the Connecticut Missionary Society, we cannot speak with the same assurance-but believe the

nor more like it than it is to Presbyterianism. And in both states there are wide diversities of theological views which will soon manifest themselves, on Son." the formation of a new Society. We look for no such new thing under the sun as the cordial co-operation of distinct theological parties, in promoti particular form of church order. They can haronize, only like the iron and the clay in Nebuchadnezzar's image. Can we work with the Baptists in Home Missions? No. But why not They are Congregationalists as well as we-nay of the straitest sect "-and so are Unitarians and so are Universalists—as good Congregationalists as any orthodox man in New-England. But we cannot work with them. Nor can the Taylorite and the rigid Hopkinsian work together in a distinct organization, though they have hitherto wrought armoniously in their common relation to the Amer

ican Home Missionary Society. 8. Congregationalism is already advancing at the West-and that too in the safest and surest manner possible,-by the strength of its own vital en ergies. This is admitted-nay urged by those who propose a new organization to promote its advance ent. What more is wanted? Health is return ing to the ecclesiastical body hitherto diseased Restoration is certain, if not retarded by injudiciou prescriptions. Why apply a nostrum that may quicken the operations of nature at the hazard of permanent injury to the constitution? It looks to as like the Finneyism and Buchardism that attempted a few years since to take the Lord's work out of his hand; and then did it up so bungingly that even Satan laughs at it, as the verisimilitude o his own handy work. "Let patience have he perfect work.

9. The advance of Congregationalism by such means is not worth what it must cost. It seem to us, that there is a great mistake in regarding Con gregationalism as the grand bulwark of evangeli cal religion. It is not so. It is the best form of government New England churches can have, no oubt. But its value does not consist in keeping beasts and four footed things" out of its enclo sures; it rather consists in leaving them free egress from its enclosures-which, however, they are not much inclined to improve. Presbyterianisa Episcopacy, &c. build their high and thick stone and when an enemy gets in, it is hard work to get him out. Congregationalism has a fence around it of slight wicker work, which the enemy may leap over or break through at his pleasure and over which he may be driven back with com parative ease. But who can pretend that Congreationalism is so mighty a bulwark of the truth when Pelagianism, and Unitarianism and Universal. sm and every other ism takes shelter within it. and feeds there securely. And, so far as the churches of New England have been preserved on errors like these, it may not be so clear that Congregationalism has preserved them. It is easy to affirm this, but not so easy to prore it. It is ossible, to say the least, that the original stamp of New-England piety has done more to recommend Congregationalism, than Congregationalism has Much as we value Congregationalism, it is not an idol to which we are prepared to bow down, and sacrifice the harmony and efficiency of the church-

### VALUE OF THE SABBATH. We think it has been most satisfactorily proved

that the physical nature of man does as much dehat of a daily rest by sleep. We cannot doubt God had this want of the human constitution in view by the institution of the Sabbath. He has made that a moral law, and for great moral and religious purposes, which nature also asks in order that the physical machinery may be kept in the best order. No man can rob himself of daily rest with impunity. His system gives immediate indication of an outrage. Nor can be deny himself of a weekly rest with

impunity. There may not be the same open and immediate remonstrance by the physical system, but persistence in the wrong will bring it in due time.

Speaking of the death of Lord Castlereah, the English prime minister, by suicide, Mr. Wilberforce, who knew him well, remarks. "The strong impression of my mind is that his derangement effect of non-observance of the Sabbath, needful, both as abstracting from politics, from the constant return of the same reflections, and as correct ing the false views of worldly things, and bringing them down to their true diminutiveness?" mind of the minister was constantly in a fever of excitement, without any opportunity to cool by the Sabbath's repose, which he discarded, and thus to ing flame consumed him. His mental powers could The not sustain this incessant action. Not guided by the law of God, which was wisely and b of the Sabbath was a violation at the same time of terbalance it. We perceive no such good to be gained. The expense therefore is needless.

the laws of his own being. The wreck of his rational powers was the consequence of this defiance of science; E. Maltby, Arkeright, N. Y. The moral system of Hobbes and Locke; G. L. Lyman, of the divine will, and neglect of the wise provision

of an All-wise God. Sir Samuel Romily, one of the brightest ornaments of the legal profession died also by suicide while under mental derangement. He was also an intimate associate of Wilberforce, who thus speaks nothing to promote Congregationalism at the West, of him in a letter to a friend. "I am strongly impressed by the recollection of your endeavor to pre vail on the lawyers to give up Sunday Consultations, in which poor Romilly would not concur If he had suffered his mind to enjoy such occasion al remissions, it is highly probable the strings would never have snapped as they did, from over tension." It is thus that the violated laws of our physical natures resent the outrage. We cannot but view the law of the Sabbath, as a most power ful and efficient guardian of man's temporal happiness, by preserving from over-action, and in the most healthful tone, his mental and bodily powers. The demand of our natures for a weekly Sal bath has been fully proved by careful inquiries on this point by distinguished scientific and professional men. An elaborate investigation by a commit tee of the British House of Commons gave the following result. " The use of the Sabbath, medically speaking, is that of a day of rest. It is a day pensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body under continued labor and extement. The Sabbath institution is not simply precept partaking of the nature of a political institution, but is to be numbered among the natural duties, if the preservation of life be admitted to be a duty, and the premature destruction of it a suici-Presbyterian and Congregational Society with funds, dal act. This is said without respect at all to the theological question."

But we love to look also at its theological aspect. We love to see the harmony of revelation with nature. We love to see the evidence, as we do on all hands, of the nice and wise and kind adaptation of divine precepts to the natural constitution of man. We find thus no clashing between the same to be true of that.

God that made, and him who is revealed as the Governor of the world. The harmony of his opersame thing as Congregationalism in Massachusetts; ations in physical and moral laws, affords striking wm. B. Benedict, Professor of Mathematics in the Bank Bill, dent's Veto.]

evidence that he that spoke the earth into existence, that he in these last days spoken unto us by his field, Vt. " hath in these last days spoken unto us by his

### VERMONT UNIVERSITY.

[Correspondence of the Boston Recorder.] BURLINGTON, AUGUST 6th, 1841.

Mr. Editor,-You request a full account of the exercises of commencement in the University of Vermont, located in this place. I shall not be very particular in the account given, but notice such hings as seem to me most worthy of attention. ncement day (so called) was here Wednesday the 4th inst. I came into town however sev eral days previous, so as to attend some of the pubnations in College, and the celebrations e college societies, &c. The examination of all the students in all the studies which they have attended to, I found was still as in years past, stric and thorough. The actual attainments of the scholar is his title to proceed from year to year, and his final title to a degree; evidently the whole course of mental discipline is thus not only maintained at a high standard, but is even from year to year raised still higher. On Monday evening the Society for Religious Inquiry held its anniversary. Rev. Mr. Todd of Philadelphia delivered the Ad dress; the topic was the same upon which he addressed the Society of Inquiry, at Amherst. The address was apparently listened to with a good degree of interest, and indeed contained a good many ough strokes of pretty genuine wit. Still, as a literary production brought before the public for criticism or for effecting good, we cannot pronounce it a very masterly or satisfactory performance. To us it appeared that the foundation of his superdructure, the principles of his theory, were sufficiently established. He lays great stress upon the fact that the inhabitants of New-England are of Saxon origin, and hopes much for the future from this origin, this blood, of the New-England people. We feel as though the positions taken might be too easily subverted, or at least rendered doubtful. On Tuesday P. M. the two literary societies

held their anniversaries unitedly. The exercises were an Oration, by the Hon. Geo. A. Simmons of Keesville, N. Y. and a Poem by W. H. C. Hosmer, Esq. of Avon, N. Y. The oration of Mr. Simmons was a profound and scholar like production His topic was, the possibility of a true science of politics, and the present circumstances in our country favorable to perfecting such a science. I hardly know when I have heard so much said with so much and so important meaning; I was most happy to hear such deep-reaching thought exhibited in light so well adapted to the minds of thinking men in his own profession. The discourse I un-derstand is to be published; and certain I am, that it will lose none of its power by being carefully perused and studied. The poem I am unprepared to criticise.

After the exercises of the Societies were through, the day was concluded with an exhibition of the Junior class. Here we saw something of the work and power of the college; a three years' influence The order of exercises was the following. Influence of Christianity on the progress of society Sanford Halbert. The effect of the "Union" or the condition of Ireland; Marcus Dougherty. dependance of thought essential to the formation of correct opinions; F. M. Van Sicklen. The responsibility of men of genius to the world; R. Hale. The English revolution in the reign Charles the First; R. S. Houghton. The identi arles the First; R. S. Hougmon. Lee see the character of an author with his writt brace Hatch, jr. The views of the Divine-ter in the Greek Mythology, compared one of the Hebrew Scriptures, in their influ-tation of Society; those of the Hebrew Scriptures, in their influence on the moral and social condition of Society; J. F. Walker. Influence of the mysterious in exciting and developing the mental powers; A. B. Rich. Fictitious writings; J. B. Moore. Religious Liberty in Scotland; F. B. Wheeler. Study of the Structure of Languages; C. A. Huntington. Influence of difficulties in the development of character; J. H. Morse. The pursuit of the physical sciences unfavorable to scepticism; E. J. Hamilton. Ancient and Modern India (a poem); J. A. Kasson. Literary attainments in relation to public or political influence; Parick Henry. The importance of national songs to free institutions; J. B. Howe, jr. Influence of monastic life on the intellectual and moral character; C. F. Davey.

I may also with propriety, in this connexion,

I may also with propriety, in this connexion give the order of exercises for commencement day. saying nothing of processions, or of dinner, &c. &c. it should be said was by the band from Woodstock. and highly creditable to them.

Prayer by the President, "Knowledge is no rayer by the Fresident. "Knowledge is pow-er," a wrong motive in the pursuit of science; C. C. Parker, Underhill. The dependance of man for success on circumstances; J. N. Baxter, Bellows Falls. Increase of will not essentially connected with the progress of civilization; T. E. Wales, Westford. The intolerance of public opinion in this country : H. S. Brewster, Malone Philological pursuits; David Black, Sheridan, N. 1 ce of a knowledge of antiquity for d, Bradford. The effect of luxury on the ll of the Roman Empire; E. Much, Shel-Modern schemes for social organization, I on false principles; W. T. Barrow, Bradof science; E. Mattoy, Arkeright, N. Y. The moral system of Hobbes and Locke; G. L. Lyman, Jericho. Allegorical character of the early English poetry; W. L. Knowles, Potsdam, N. Y. The idea of justice as exhibited in the ancient Republics; E. T. Farr, Corinth. The idea of immortality among the ancient Greeks; F. T. Hall, Montreal, L. C. The necessity of high intellectual and moral culture in the legal profession; F. E. Woodbridge, Vergennes. The labor and reward of thought and action compared; J. W. Earle, Westford. A desire for knowledge inherent in man; D. B. Buckley, Vergennes. The influence of the Pulpit on the habit of thinking in a community; W. H. Marsh, Brattleboro'. The influence of eloquence on social character; W. W. Peck, Burlington. The difference between a civilized and a cultivated people essential; D. Smith, Royolton. The influence of Philosophical study on personal character; E. Everett, Windsor. The character and influence of "Junius' letters; "S. L. Curtis, Burlington. Toleration as connected with the progress of truth; C. M. Daves, Fairfors. tion as connected with the progress of truth; M. Davey, Fairhagen. Vermont as a field for

oor, Calvin Pease, Montpelier, (candidate for M. A.) Of these performances I have only time to say, hat they were highly creditable to the young men and to the college. It was a stirring thought to contrast what these young men must have been four years ago with what they were now. The present intellectual energy, the impulse to thought and deep inquiry, gave joyful promise of the future when time for progress should have been given and maturity attained. On such an occasion the mental tendency, the habits of inquiry, the onward inpulse and zeal for truth and knowledge, are the great things to be watched for. The Master's oration held a weary audience in pleasant attention. In the close he paid a handsome and delicate compliment to his Alma Mater, as working on in patient hope, and looking to the good accomplished as its satisfactory reward; to those who know the history of the institution, it seemed to be a hearttouching appeal.

The degree of M. A. was conferred in course up on Rufus Case, John B. Johnson, Calvin Pease, Charles Potwin, Andrew Robertson, Ebenezer M.

Toof, and George H. Wood.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, President of Newark College, and the Rev. Benjamin Labaree, President of Middlebury College.

The attention was good, and the large church rowded. The number of strangers in town was large; and an impression of the usefulness of the college will, I apprehend, be carried away in many minds beside my own. There is no mistaking such evidence of strong mental moral culture.

Z. B.

### A PEEP AT CONGRESS. [ Correspondence of the Boston Recorder.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 12th, 1841. Dear Sir,-In accordance with my promise, asten to write you.

I reached this city on Saturday last, and for the first time, beheld the place which has been the scene of so many interesting events, and where are centered, at the present moment so many important interests.

The first object that greeted my view on entering the city was the Capitol, which is situated upon an eminence overlooking the city, and which, to the eye of a stranger at least, presents a most This building beautiful and imposing appearance. which is composed of free stone, and surmounted with domes, is about three hundred and fifty feet in length, and one hundred and forty five feet high, to the top of the centre dome. It is painted white. which gives it the appearance of being made of white marble. The grounds around the Capitol, which cover about twenty five acres, are very delightful, being ornamented with fountains, trees and flow ers, and furnished with seats which afford a pleasant retreat during the warm season. Travellers who have visited every part of Europe, remark that they have nowhere seen a finer building than this. In the centre of the Capitol is the rotunda, which i a magnificent hall ninety-six feet in height, and divided into pannels for the reception of paintings. There are already five very large and elegant pain ings there, which represent important events in the story of our nation. One presents a view of Washington resigning his co the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Anoththe Declaration of Independence, &c. In the centre of the rotunda is the statue

Thomas Jefferson in bronze. This is elevated apon a pedestal, and Jefferson is represented as holding the scroll of the Declaration of Independence in his left hand, and a wreath of oak leaves and two books lie at his feet. From this hall you pass through separate doors to the Senate chamber and House of Representatives. Both of these rooms are beautiful specimens of architecture, and are furnished in elegant style. The Senate chamber is much smaller than the House of Representatives. It is in the form of the half of a circle, and has two galleries for spectators, one of which runs ound the arch in front of the Vice President's chair, and the other immediately over his head. The Vice President's chair is slightly raised above the floor, and is overhung with crimson drapery, which is held by the talons of an eagle, and which at present is covered with crape, as well as that er the speaker's chair in the Representatives hall. The other public buildings I will notice hereafter.

On entering the House of Representatives, a stranger is struck with the confusion and apparer nattention and indifference which seem to pervade this honorable body. Unless come very popular and influential member has the floor, you will see some writing letters, others reading newspapers, and others with their legs extended over their desks. taking as much political comfort as possible. If an ordinary speaker obtains half a dozen hearers he may consider himself fortunate. When Mr. Adnms rises he invariably commands attention, and as his voice is not very powerful the members will often gather around him and listen with the deepest interest. A few days since he had, in a speech, filled up his hour, and the members wished m to proceed, but he declined, stating that he thought the rule that limited the speakers a good one, and that he voted for it, and did not wish any dvantages which were not enjoyed by others. Mr. Adams seems to devote himself to public busi ness, and is almost uniformly found in his seat while the House is in session.

Mr. Cushing is also listened to with attention when he has any remarks to offer. His thorough knowledge of every question which comes before the house, and his happy and powerful manner of speaking, give him great influence with the members. Mr. Winthrop of your city, who, by the way, is a very pleasant and accomplished gentleman, has already distinguished himself in the house, and will I doubt not become an eminent statesman. The Senate however is a far more interesting body than the House of Representatives. Here ever thing is conducted with great dignity and decorum.

The Senators are generally intelligent and fine looking men. Mr. Clay is evidently the ruling spirit here. When he speaks he is listened to by all with the deepest attention. He is very bold and earnest in his manner, but at the same time courteous towards his opponents. His voice is very powerful, and when he gets aroused he appears o carry every thing before him. He has considerable action, and is graceful in all his movements

On Tuesday an amendment to the revenue bill was before the Senate, when Mr. Clay was brought into collision with Mr. Calhoun: and at that time he gave one or two fine specimens of his eloquence Mr. Calhoun is a very effective speaker. He stands very erect, and speaks very rapidly and often in distinctly. He has too much severity in his manner to be pleasing, and yet your attention is riveted to his words, and you cannot but admire his bril. liant and commanding talents. Mr. Calhoun seldom makes a long speech. He comes to the point at once, and gives us his views without hesitation and when he is through he takes his seat, without spending a half an hour or more in finishing. There is something very interesting, and to my mind painfully interesting, in Mr. C's appearance when he is sitting in his chair and is taking no part in the discussions that are going on around him. That he is a disappointed man, one can hardly question. Nor is this the fault of his talents, unless it be that the force of his intellect has carried him beyoud the bounds of prudence, and he has been bassed by, while his less gifted brethren have been elevated to power. Certain it is that at the present day a powerful intellect is no sure passport to the highest seats of honor in our nation. Other considerations have a great influence upon the popular will, and he who would depend for his happiness upon the breath of popular applause, must play his games with dexterity. A single missove may blast his hope for life.

In subsequent communicationss I shall notice-other distinguished members of Congress and members of the Government, and some other matters in this city, of general interest.

Yours truly, [The remarks of our Corresponder (The remarks of our Correspondent on the probable fate of the Bank Bill, are superceded by the reception of the Presi-

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. regret not having been able to give an earlier notice of ety of interesting and instructive matter.

Art. 1st. is on the Philosophy of Cousin. It is an able and well written article, clear, candid and discriminating. While it awards to the French philos. pher no inconsiderable degree of praise for talent and ingenuity, it holds up in their true light the misrepresentations and mistakes contained in his Examination of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and his attempts equally impious and unphilosophical to divest God of his personality and to exhibit him as a mere collection of abstrac principles.

Art. 2. On the Madison papers, is, in a great measure devoted to an exhibition of the contrast between the actual working of the American Constitution and the prospective view of its operation entertained by its framers. The friends of our present form of government would do well to consider seriously some of the suggestions which it

Art. 3, is on Mackenzie's life of Perry. It con. tains in connection with its main subject, an examination of the present policy of our government in relation to the organization and efficiency of the Navy.

Art. 4th, is on the work of George Sand. This is the name by which Madaine Dudevant, a French authoress of the Fanny Wright school, chooses to pass in the literary world. The reviewer, while he freely admits her superior talents, exposes with just severity the miserable pretences of that class of authors to superior discernment, liberality and philanthropy.

Art. 5th, on the Biography and Political Remains of the late Margaret Miller Davidson, will be read with interest by those who love to watch the developement of youthful genius. The superior talents and early death of Lucretia Maria Davidson are now extensively known. Margaret like her sister in genius, and like her too in her early departure from the scenes of time, has left works which evince a maturity of mind rarely, if ever before witnessed in one so young.

Art. 6th, on Liebig's Organic Chemistry is able and instructive, and well deserves an attentive perusal.

Art. 7th, is on the Poetry of Manzogi, au Italian writer, whose works are at present attracting no inconsiderable degree of attention in the literary

Art. 8th, is on Prof. Robinson's Travels in Pales tine and Arabia. This article cannot fail to be deeply interesting to those who desire to be familiar with the geography of those countries in which most of the scenes mentioned in Scripture transpired! The praise bestowed on this work, though high, is well deserved. The world has had work enough on Palestine, mingling fictitious legende with narrations of facts, and depending for most of their interest on the credulity or imagination the reader; and will welcome the appearance of work uniting strict fidelity and sound discrimina tion with faithful, thorough persevering research

Art. 9th, is a review of Armstrong's " Notices the War of 1812." It is principally occupied wit an examination of the plans, measures and move ments of our civil and military officers during the

### ROMANISM.

MISSION STATION OF ST. THERESE, CA .- T following extract from the journal of the Protesta mission agents, will show what is the spirit of Ro manism in the year 1841, and that too under a Pro testant Government. It ought to be stated howe er, that legal steps were taken to prevent so violence in time to come, and the civil authorit acted firmly and impartially, and restored quiet, striking a salutary terror into the minds of the

disposed. " Satan overshot his mark." " On the 26th February the priest at St. The ent for us to come to his house. Mr. V. ngly went to see what he wanted, but when one or two places, and told him that he had a i not to let him leave the place, but to make a r tyr of him. Mr. V. replied in a very serious str speaking to him of the judgment of Ged ago olence. Mr. V. then offered him his hand, stain that he freely forgave him for all his violence, at the priest took it.

On the 14th of May some persons came and bro

our windows, making three attacks on our house same night, but the Lord did not permit that harm should be done to us. The footsteps of t persons were traced to the seminary ounds where the priest and his students t ne days afterwards dark to set fire to our house, but through the Lure On the night of the 9th Jane, some again came to do us violence, but the he Lord delivered us once more from the mo About nightfall, a young man, clerk of ! Mo. About nightait, a young man,
—, passing our house, saw a nun
picious looking characters lurking about
he immediately told his employer, wh
the house, accompanied by his son and
They hid themselves behind the fence,
ed for a length of time. Shortly after
the resultance cause and threw a valid racters lurking about the p the assailants came and threw a vol stones at the house, which broke in ou dows, and some panes of another. Our defent then leaped over the fence, and pursued the m one of whom they caught. There were 35 pane om they caught. There were 35 pans

glass broken.

The priest has also openly said, that no personust sell to us, but open their doors and send the dogs after us, and chase us from the place.

ROMISH ZEAL FOR EDUCATION -The New Yor Evangelist informs us, that several " Ladies of Sacred Heart" have recently come over ountry from Catholic Europe, to labor in cause of education, and that they have con an Academy in the city of New York, like the already established in St. Louis, St. Charles other cities of the West. Young ladies of nominations are admitted, provided "they wil sist at the public duties of religious worship house"-i. e. become Catholics for the time How disinterested and pure their zeal must in the cause of education, may be inferred the well known ignorance that pervades t Catholic country and province. Had they no rior object, beyond the cultivation of the h mind, and the removal of ignorance from the they might surely find enough to do in other where their religion is professed; for inst Ireland whose native population is sen

civilized, and where, in the tour of Galway, population of 40,000, there is not a single er's shop or circulating library. In Austria Bavaria, a small proportion of the peasant able to read at all, while in the Protestant sta Germany, most of the peasantry can read and w The difference between the Catholic and Protection Cantons of Switzerland is equally striking between Saxony and Bohemia-between the estants and Catholics of France, and so of the n bers of these different communions wherever are found. Not five individuals in an hundred, Catholic Sardinia, Tuscany is the b not half the inhabi with all this fearfu whence comes it Heart" are so mov citizens of New You es to leave their bring to them the ble no fears of their gen of their faith by th are liable to be delu erman" throws out tion. Let him bewa

LIGHT AT EVEN-T

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Evangelical faith we since, has been form Bishop. He still liv ishioners, who are m priests in his neig With some he corres books. They are tit bishops. But strong countered by the fr quently thrown into cuted." "The pros France are such as sympathy from !Am South of France then evangelical libraries, tiplying. The Tholo editions of Pike's Enr gelical Catechism, &c God are rising, and ing, and may well : country to vigorous e sed brethren in Cath

PROTESTANT BIBLE a rule forbidding it Catholics. Is it afra composed of rational has distributed the whole Bible, and 30 edition has been pul use of the aged. The

FRENCH CANADIAN appeal for immediate by the Directors, to t Great Britain and Ireb aries are now engaged and they need better far been afforded them his family are on their and six more agents abroad, and are expec increased expenditure merely empty, but £ pers; must it be ret are not forthcoming? we are persuaded, be us from Canada, and i that has bitherto cover light in all their habitat seven-fold.

EDINA .- This little 1832 was a more barr hundred framed house tante; on the opposite is the very flourishing and five miles up the sar Bexley. Bob Gray, an in this neighborhood, friend of the America ed his friendship, like wishes in his town a may be clothed, boarded he not to have it? Chr refuse it—it would avail sion of his people—it the entrance of light into

A NATIVE CHAPEL. ository, we learn that been erected in Monroy tives. Divine service every Sabbath afterno the Methodist Episcopa the Conference Seminary has been made indispend the half clothed and half py the same seats in the well dressed and compar-icans. An interpreter w

attend on the voice of in AMERICAN COLONIZAT ty is in immediate want money for the Institution three in the field, who gi They promise good grouplenty of it, with a libera not quite pleased with agents-it savors a little the charities of the publ with little regard to h One man, of peculiar ad respect to his intelligence zeal, will accomplish in "ten men" who

general application, savin THE DIFFERENCE.-T to suppress the slave to be governed wholly by merce, and open new tures, and obtain the rich Americans aim at the reg their intellectual and mo happiness and domestic of all the advantages to their commerce entitle aiming at this, but ac smiles of heaven. Nor w

INFIDELITY'S TRIUMPE of the New York Observe reckoned in France every icides." And scepticis premature grave ;-abando hey have sunk under sought in death a refuge freed them. How clear the separate themselves from the separate the sep

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PRACE .- A premium o

nomination have a Theolo aston, Maine, whose anni AN REVIEW. to give an earlier notice of volk contains a vari-

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The friends of our would do well to consuggestions which is

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n's Travels in Pales. le cannot fail to be exire to be familia ntries in which n Scripture transpirthis work, though ld has had works fictitious legends ending for most of or imagination of the appearance of a d sound discrimina severing research. strong's " Notices of ipally occupied with officers during that

THERESE, CA .- The nal of the Protestant at is the spirit of Ro that too under a Pro to be stated howeven to prevent such the civil authorities and restored quiet, by the minds of the e is mark."

se. Mr. V. accord-ted, but when he had him, stripped two o n that he had a min e, but to make a mar n a very serious strain gment of God agains im, and checked his vi

ons came and broke I not permit that any The footsteps of these ut through the Lord self,or rather the Lor There is little don we did not drink of h June, some persons ce, but the hand of the from the mouth of the ing man, clerk of Mr. the fence, and wate Shortly after midnight, rew a volley of large roke in one of the win-other. Our defenders nd pursued the men, here were 35 panes of

m the place.

veral " Ladies of the

ly come over to this pe, to labor in the they have commenced w York, like those ouis, St. Charles, and oung ladies of all de-rovided " they will aseligious worship in the ce for the time being. are their zeal must be nay be inferred from that pervades every Had they no ultevation of the human rance from the world, h to do in other lands sed; for instance, in on is scarcely half ur of Galway, with a not a single bookselary. In Austria and of the peasantry are Protestant states of y can read and write. holic and Protestan ually striking-also -between the Frot and so of the mem ns wherever the

als in an hundred, in

AUGUST 20, 1841.

may be clothed, boarded and instructed-and ought ha not to have it? Christian benevolence cannot refuse it-it would avail much toward the conver-

to be seen urging them to the top of their speed, and frequently two or three carriages go a considerable chapel has been arrested in Monrovia, exclusively for the natives. Divine service is to be performed regularly very Sabbath afternoon, by the Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal mission, or Mr. Burton of the Methodist Episcopal mission, or Mr. Burton of the Conference Seminary. A measure of this kind has been made indispensable, by the reluctance of the house of God, with the well dressed and comparatively enlightened Americans. An interpreter will be employed, and this neglected class of community will be encouraged to ted class of community will be encouraged t attend on the voice of instruction.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY .- This Society is in immediate want of ten good agents to raise money for the Institution, for they have but two or three in the field, who give their whole time to it. They promise good ground to operate upon, and plenty of it, with a liberal compensation. We are quite pleased with this mode of procuring gents-it savors a little too much of farming out charities of the public to the earliest bidder, with little regard to his peculiar qualifications. One man, of peculiar adaptedness to the work, in respect to his intelligence, address, prudence and teal, will accomplish more for the cause, more han "ten men" who are likely to arise on this fraeral application, saying, "Here are we, send us!"

THE DIFFERENCE .- The British, in their efforts suppress the slave trade and bless Africa, seem be governed wholly by a desire to extend their merce, and open new outlets for their manufacfutes, and obtain the riches of that country. The nericans aim at the regeneration of the nativestheir intellectual and moral education—their social bappiness and domestic peuce, and the possession sfall the advantages to which their country and their commerce entitle them. Nor are they only dining at this, but accomplishing it under the smiles of heaven. Nor will their labor be in vain.

ISFIDELITY'S TRIUMPHS .- The Correspondent of the New York Observer, states that "there are teckoned in France every year, more than 3000 suitides." And scepticism has brought them to a premature grave;—abandoning the Christian faith, hey have sunk under the burdens of life, and sought in death a refuge from the ills that oppressed them. How clear the truth-" Men cannot separate themselves from God with impunity."

PLACE.-A premium of 1000 france has been offered by the Paris Society of Christian morals, for the best Essay on the subject of Peace; and a ttee has been appointed to correspond with the London Peace Society.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION .- The Baptist delaton, Maine, whose anniversary was held on the be modified to meet the views of the President .-

SABBATH BREAKERS.—We know of no place where the aid of the Police is so much wanted as on the Tremont Road on Sanday afternoons, to put a stop to the furious driving which is practiced there. A parcel of rowdies, who are in the habit of riding out of town on Sandays, return towards night over this road and they seem to improve the opportunithe entrance of light into other tribes, speaking the same language, and with whom he is in friendly relations.

A NATIVE CHAFEL.—Through the African Repository, we learn that a comfortable chapel has been exceeded in Monrovia, exclusively for the name ascented in Monrovia, exclusively for the name region and the second of the necks of the drivers, some of which, should they be broken, would occasion no serious loss to the community, but to the imminent danger to foot passengers, who are almost momentarily liable to

bitterest kind.

The great Tunnel at Farehan, on the Gosport Branch Railway, recently fell in, to the extent of about fifty yards. The road was to have been opened to the public the next day, and had the accident happened while the train was passing, there is no calculating what might have been the consequence.

China.—The accounts from China, have been anticipated by the arrival of the Akbar at New York.

York.

AUSTRIA.—A fatal disease recently broke out at Trieste. More than two thousand persons were carried off by it, and it was said to be contagious. It went as suddenly as it came.

The Augsburg Gazette declares that all is quiet not only in the Turkish provinces on the frontiers, but in Macedonia and Albania. Jacoub Pacha has inspired the Christian population with confidence, and all have returned to their homes.

Spals, —A disagrous fire broke out at Seville, on

-A disastrous fire broke out at Seville, on SrAIN.—A disastrous fire broke out at Sevine, the 13th of July, which destroyed seventy-three houses, some of which had stood for five centuries.

## CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

The Veto.—The bill to incorporate a Fiscal Bank of the United States, which had passed both Houses of Congress, was returned to the Senate on Monday at 12 o'clock, by the President with his objections. The President's objections to signing the bill are such as various rumors had previously indicated they would be. The following is the conclusion of the message;

conclusion of the message;

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent—a principle to which I have always heretofere been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

with these my objections to its approval.

Washington, August 16, 1841. John Tyler. [The Papers express different opinions as to the

effects of the Veto. Some say the members of the instion have a Theological Seminary at Thom- Cabinet will resign—others that the Bank Bill will

AUGUST 30, 1841.

BOSTON RECORDER.

It has the limit Three addresses were delivered by the Company in the base destructed country in large, yet and a second or write. And a second or write. And a second or write and a second or write. And a second or write and expected or write and a second or write. And a second or write and a second or write. And a second or write a second or write and a second or write and a second or write. And a second or write a second or write a second or write a second or write. And a second or write a second or write a second or write a second or write a second or write. And a second or write a second or write a second or write. And a second or write a second or point contents of the company of the content of the

of the firemen, who was saved, says he had occa-sion to go on the deck, and seeing the demijohns, removed them. They were replaced, but by whom is not known. Immediately previous to the burst-ing forth of the flames, as several on board have assured us, a slight explosion was heard. The demijohns had probably burst with the heat, and their inflammable contents taking fire, instantly communicated to every part of the boat, which having been freshly varnished, caught as if it had been gunpowder.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.—Sizten Days later from Europe.—The British Royal Mail Steamship, Capt. Judkins, arrived on Thursday morning at a quarter past six o'olock. She left Liverpool on the 4th, and has made the passage in fitteen days and a half.

The news is of a remarkably unimportant nature. Great Britals.—The English papers, one and all, are overflowing with political strict of the band: Luther B. Searls, Fireman; Mrs. Lynde, on Milwaukie; Hiram De Graff, passenger; J. H. St. John, passenger to Chicago: C. 11. the band; Luther B. Searls, Fireman; Mrs. Lynde, Milwaukie; Hiram De Graff, passenger; J. H. St. John, passenger to Chicago; C. Hogg, passenger, badly burned; Alfred O. Wilkeson, East Euclide, Ohio; Thos. J. Tann, Pittsford, N. Y.; Jno. Winchel, Buffalo; son of Geo. Beebee, Cleaveland; Harrison Foster, Harbor Creek, Pa.; Thos. Quinlin, Middlefield, Mass; Christian Durler, Holmes Co. Ohio; Rice, Hydraulics, Buffalo, badly burned; Giles Williams, Chicago; Robert Robinson, colored barber; W. Johnson, do. cook; five Germans, three of whom were badly burned. three of whom were badly burned

three of whom were badly burned.

The people of Dunkirk saved two persons, one of whom is Fred. Parmelee, the bar-keeper on the Erie; the name of the other was not known. Of those who are saved, several are badly burned, but none are dangerously injured.

The following are the names of those who were lost, as far as they are known. As none of the boat's papers were saved, this list is, of course, very imperfect.

imperfect:

W. M. Camp, Harrisburg, Pa.; Willet Wecks
Brooklyn; John C. Pool, New York; E. S. Cobb,
Ann Harbor, Michigan; Otto Torp, N. Y. wife
and three children; Lloyd Gelston, Erie, Clerk;
Mr. Joles, steward of the boat; Mrs. Giles Williams, Chicago; Chas. J. Lynde, Milwaukie;
Watts S. Lynde, Homer, N. Y.; Mrs. Win. H.
Smith and child, Schenectady; A. Sears, Phillp
Barber, Henry Weaver, Wm. Thomas, — Evarts, Peter Finney, painters, Buffalo, in the employ of Wm. G. Miller; Miss A. Miller, Buffalo,
sister of Wm. G. Miller; J. D. Woodward, New
York; Wm. Griffin, Mississippi; D. S. Sloan,
Geneva; F. Stow, Canada; Wm. Sacket, Michigan; Mrs. Spencer and two children; Mrs. Dow;
Mrs. Robinson, Ballston, Spa, N. Y.; Miss Robinson, do do.; Miss King, do. do.; Mr. Moore, lady,
and two children, from Yates Co. moving to Michigan; Orin Green, Rushville, Ontario Co.; Broome
Button, from near Fort Plain; Chas. S. Mather,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan—has got a family at that
place. There were also on board, as near as can
be ascertained, about one hundred Swiss emigrants,
men, women, and children, all but four of whom
perished.

The Mavor of Buffalo, immediately, prop. the W. M. Camp, Harrisburg, Pa.; Willet Weeks

The Mayor of Buffalo, immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence, very properly convened the Common Council, when appropriate measures were taken to relieve such sufferers as were in need

Elections .- In Indiana, in 21 counties, the Whigs have elected 20 members, and the opposition 16.

Interpretable Mobile Advertiser states that two members of the bar, quarrelled and fought in the Court House of Wilcox county, one day last week. The difficulty grew out of the cross-examination of a witness, the Court being in session. The judge gave the matter to the jury, who multided the parties in \$50 fine each, and two years imprisonment.

They live in dread of an attack from this awful malady

## NOTICES.

Andover Theological Seminary.—The thirty-third Anniversary of the Andover Theological Seminary will be held on the first Wednesday of September. The Exercises will commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Suppole North Association.—The next stated meeting will be held in Medford, at the house of Rev. Mr. Baker, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at some o'clock A. M.

Molden, Aug. 16, 1841.

A. W. M'Clurk, Scribe. The Middlesez Union Association, will meet at the house of he Subscriber in Littleton, on Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 o' lock A. M. J. C. Bryant, Scribe. Littleton, Aug. 18th, 1841.

To Correspondence—Warren will excuse us from pub-lishing his article on "Charity," as being too unguarded, to say the least, to leave a correct impression on the mind of the reader.

To READERS .- A recent unexpected increase to our Sub eription List, leads us to believe that the conservative position of the RECORDER, in regard to our Benevolent Institutions, will receive the favorable response of the Christian commu-

ERRATA.—In the last week's Recorder, 2d page, 41 from top, for "registered," read rejected—31 lines below unaided," read aroided.

## MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Thomas J. Dunbar, Esq. to Miss Emeline A. Spantding, daughter of Lesonard Spantding, Esq. att of flooton —Mr. Jason D. Chamberfain, of West Mark, Esq. att of flooton —Mr. Jason D. Chamberfain, of West Mary Ann Hunt—Meny of Bath, Mr.—Mr. Samuel Core, Mr. John Lynn, to Miss Mary Ann Hunt—Heny Schmidt, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Bromfield Slade—Mr. John B. Chamberfain, to Miss Abby M. Davis.

On Monday evening, by Rev. Mr. Aiken, Mr. Charles W. Scudder, to Miss Alicin H. Blatchford, all of this city. In Charlestown, Henry Lyon, M. D. to Miss Coroline Margaret, youngest daughter of Dr. Abraham R. Thompson, all of Ling March and Mr. Charles W. Schiller, M. G. Hamberfain, to Miss Alicin H. Blatchford, H. Dumphrey, Rev. Henry Neill, of Hatfield, to Miss Lucy, eldest daughter of President Humphrey. Homphrey.

In Newbury, 11th inst. by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Rev. John Pike, of Rowley, to Miss Deborah, only daughter of Hon. Daniel Adams, of Newbury.

In Slatenville, R. I. Aug. 11, by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Mr. Thomas B. Taylor, to Miss Nancy A. Ross, both of Smithfield,

II. I.

In Mount Lebanon, N. H. Prof. Chas. B. Hadduck, of Dartmouth College, to Miss Caroline Young, daughter of Richard Kimball, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Susannah, wife of Mr. Edward W. Wat son—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Carter, wife of Mr. John H. Carter, 49—Mr. Faul S. Turner, 46.

In Braintree, Aug. 18th, the infant child of Dr. John A. Cumming, of Bunstable, II weeks. ing, of Dunstable, 11 weeks. onway, Me. June 26, Mr. James Francis, aged 70, for-of Medford, Mass, for many years Hind. orthboro' July 30, Mr. Charles Rice, formerly of Charlestown, 25. In Phillipston, July 15, Col. Ignatius Goulding, 67. In Royalston, Mr. Benjamin Peck, son of B. Peck, Esq. 21.

At market 559 Beef Cattle, 425 Stores, 4290 Sheep, and 680 Swine. Bower expected in tweek.

At market 559 Beef Cattle, 425 Stores, 4290 Sheep, and 680 Swine. Bower expected inst week.

Face to Store Head Swine were not on all malities. Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were not on all malities of the store our quotation. We quote first quality \$5 75; second partity \$6 35 at 350; third quality \$9 35 at 435. Good Cows \$4.450.

es-Not a sufficient number were sold to establish pri-We noticed two years old sold from 89 to 14: we also 2 25.

Several lots unsold: a lot of Shoats, to peddle, 4 for sows and 5 for Barrows; a selected lot of Barrows 5 1-2, stail from 4 1 2 to 6.

TOWNSEND UNION ACADEMY,
OCATED at the centre of Townsend, and intended for
the accommodation of pupils of both sexes—will commence on the 6th of September next, under the superintendence and instruction of Mr. N. S. Drexisson. A commodicus building has been erected—and no effort will be spared on
the part of the Trustees and friends of the Institution to render it, in every respect, a school of high order. None admitted for less than six weeks. Tation is adeanace.
Terrios in English Branches \$1,00 per quarter.
Languages, 3,50.
Music, for 19 lessons, and use of Finno, \$4,00.
21 b.
Board from \$1,25 to \$1,50.
Board from \$2,5 to \$1,50.
Reference Reference Mr. Burnap, Lowell, who are members of
the Board of Trustees.

JOHN BERTRAM, Secry.
Tecasend, July 23, 1841.

ME Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 18, and continue eleven weeks.

The Fennal Engineering will continue under the charge of and Piane will be given at the Academy, or in private families, by James A. Woodwert.

Terros.—Music, including use of Instrument, \$10.00 English and Classical Departments, \$4.00 Boane, including lists and washing, per week, \$1,50 to \$2. Aug. 6. 4w. A. JENKINS, JR., A. M., Frincipal.

MONSON ACADEMY.

Monson Academic Academic

where can be received into families near the school, where twelver can be received into families near the school, where where can be received into families near the school of the form of the families of the form of the families of the fam

In Drawing, 10 to \$2.50 per week. For sard, including washing, \$1,50 to \$2.50 per week. For sard, including sandication may be made to Thomas Wi-Board, including washing, \$1,30 to \$2,50 pc week. For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Wiley, Esq., O. Abercrombie, M. D., Lanesburg, Rev. Luther F. Dim Res Rasexes,—Hon. Caleb Cushing, Rev. Luther F. Dim mick, Rev. James Morss, D. D., Hon. Ebenezer Moseley, Rechard S. Spofford, M. D., William Woart, Esq., Newbury-pert—Rev. John C. March, Newbury-Hon. Elisha Hunting lon, Mayor of Lawell.—Nehmiah Cleaveland, Esq. Principal foundation, Physical Rev. Frederick A. Farley, Providence, R. L.—Wilgh School—Rev. Frederick A. Farley, Providence, R. L.—Willich School—Rev. Frederick A. Farley, Providence, R. L.—William Schlimson, Esq., M. D., Benjamin A. Gould, Esq. Aunos Atkinson, Esq., Salb'i F. Curnengham, Esq., Mr. Widlam Rollins, Boston.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN,
MIE Fall Term at this Institution will begin, Monday, September 6, and continue cleens weeks.
BENIMEN COLLIDER, Ed., who has had much experience a teacher, will be connected with the Principal in the intertion and management of the School.
The Teachers will continue to make every effort to render to Institution in every department thorough and comprehensively and the second of the School.

The Teachers will continue to the second of the school of the naring for College.

Board on reasonable terms can be obtained in good families in the vicinity of the Academy, or in the family of the Principal, who will pay particular attention to the habits and confuct of all pupils entrusted to his care.

Tetrico. 8,400, numble in advances.

Terrios, \$4,00, payable in advance.

Woburn, Aug. 17, 1841. A. K. HATHAWAY, Principal.

Plain Sermons,

Y Contributors to the "Tracts for the Times. Two Vols

Just published. Received and for sale at 13 1 2 Wash
ington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

Aug. 25. Memoir of Martha. Memoir of Marcha.

P John Angell James. Just published. For sale at 133
1.2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE. 20.

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& DENNET, 114 Washington street.

Aug. 20.

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of the Academy, 116 Washington street. If. Aug. 20.

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\*\*Aug. 20.

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\*\*Jug. 20.

\*\*C. C. DEAN, Treasurer.\*\*

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acy Orders answered with promptness, and forwarded to any part of the Union.

### POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder "O DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING ! The good old man lies down to die,

Weary of worldly care; Hope lights the last gleam of his eye, And opes a vision fair; A holy rest, a peaceful home, Where all his joys return; Where pain and grief no more can come,

Where pure affections burn. He smiles in death ; he grasps the prize Of faith, as he expires;

While a bright crown his anxious eyes Behold, as wane their fires. Death is his triumph! 'tis the arch Of glory, nobly won! hrough which the pious warriors march, When the stern strife is done.

My Saviour, thy true soldier hear, When failen on the plain ; Oh may his soul ne'er quail with fear, But triumph over pain.

THE "SAINT'S REST." Where breaks the Ocean's solemn wave, Upon the lonely strand, Moaning above the seaman's grave, As rolling slow to land, The petrell wheels his airy flight, Above the whirling foam. And glances in the morning light, That gleams upon the tomb. Oh, when in death's long sleep we lie,

All beautiful and bright, A herald from the mansions blest,

Where souls rejoice in light.

A SIMILE. Bright sinks the golden sun into the west, And leaves a flood of ruddy light behind; And daily cares and toils are laid at rest, And "home, sweet home" and joy, possess the mind. Tis like the Christian's death—his race is run, He slowly sinks to his eternal rest: And conscious that the prize he seeks is won, He sheds the glory round that fills his breast. O. P. W

### MISCELLANY

### TEMPERANCE SPEECHES AT SARATOGA .- Extracts. MR. BRUSH.

If ever there was a man scathed and blasted by this vice of intemperance, it is myself. I have been a drunkard—a loathsome and confirmed sot. Now I am what you see me, and I owe the great transformation entirely to the influence of this cause. I have travelled three hundred miles, though hardly able to submit to the expense, in order to be present at this Convention, and look upon, and sympathize with and love the men who have been engaged in the cause to which I owe so much. I wished to testify to you my gratitude, for what you have done. I owe all that I have I have been entirely that it was to be made on behalf of the American people. Such were the relations of the two countries that it was for what you have done. I owe all that I have and all that I am, to Temperance—my health, happiness, clothes, and respectability. I have now enough of this world's goods. I have sufficient for the supply of my wants, and these, with

ate have got to carry on the work. These poor, tion! tottering reformed men need a steady, sober man each side of them, to hold them up. I went, said he, recently, to a town where there were sixty of these Reformed Drunkards, who were holding their meetings in a little obscure chamber, without their meetings in a little obscure chamber, without daring to hold public meetings, and to tell in the hearing of a large audience what they felt. They had to be encouraged, and assured, before they would go successfully at work. So we shall find something to do everywhere. This very reform among the drunkards will impose new duties, and furnish occasion for more vigorous and untiring

back. The result was that a society was formed of ladies, whose care it is to provide clothing for the reformed, and they have hunted up more than 60 drunken women, and induced them to sign the pledge. We shall find a place to work in this enterprise—and every man ought to go home with the e-and every man ought to go home with the determination to do more for this cause, terprise and solemn determination to do morthan ever before.

MR. MARSH.

If one wished to behold a moving spectacleone at which his heart and soul would thrill—he should visit the meetings which are held. He knew of a lady in affluent circumstances, who chanced of a loay in adjusted, creamistances, who canaches being an implication of the Lovel Masson, and who is the tocaches being an implication of the Lovel Masson, and who is the tocaches of the might lead to this Bellends, to be cured. She found that the hasbands of two of her hired women were both driving and the might lead to this Bellends, to be cured. She found that the hasbands of two of her hired women, and assurances that it would all do no good, she ordered her certaines and work of the wo to be present at one of these meetings, and im-bibing an impulse that would not let her rest, she set about to find out some drunkard whom she might lead to this Bethesda, to be cured. She

much success. At the last fourth of July, she became so interested, that she procured the means of purchasing a beautiful banner for this Society, which was proudly flung to the breeze on that oc-casion, and bore upon its ample folds the inscription-

" And are you sure, my John, youv'e signed? And are ve sure 'tis past?'
Then mine's the happiest, brightest home,
On Temperance shores at last.''

Rev. Mr. TEASDALE, of New Haven was glad cident had recently occurred under his own observation which illustrated its effects. A young lady, of more than the ordinary talent and intellect of income nough of this world's goods. I have sufficient for the supply of my wants, and these, with a peaceful conscience, and regained self-respect, are enough. If this Temperance movement had not been made and persevered in, my condition would, alas! have been far different. The effects which my abstinence from intoxicating drink for the last five years, has had upon my bodily health and condition, are truly wonderful. I have renewed my age. Though I have seen fifty years, I have now more than the strength and vige of forty. But none can tell the effort it has cost me to reform! Often and long have I prayed, and struggled, and labored to throw off the severe bondage of my appetites. I have partially reformed frequently—abstained for awhile, but all to no purpose. Reason, resolution, conscience, were all too weak to stand up against the temptation. But at last, I took the right way, and made exertion in the proper direction. I took the pledge of total abstinence. I cast the tempting cup aside, and since that I have been firm. I have felt happy. O I feel deeply indebted to this cause. Would that it might go on! I bless God for its successful progress and its triumphs!

The resolution makes reference to the happy.

The resolution makes reference to the happy the appear of the place of peace, she bust, intea the of the resolution makes reference to the happy the appear of the place of peace, she bust, intea the of the resolution makes reference to the happy.

The resolution makes reference to the happy the appear of the resolution was now a temperate man, and her home again the allowed for each side that all the resolution was now a temperate man, and her home again the allowed of peace, she bust, intea the other than the resolution with the resolution was now a temperate man, and her home again the allowed of peace, she bust, intea the other than the resolution was now a temperate man, and her home again the allowed of peace, she bust, intea the other than the resolution was now a temperate man, and her home after her class, who was an attendant upon his ministry. for its successful progress and its triumphs!

Dr. Beman.

The resolution makes reference to the happy effects of this cause upon the inebriate. He did not doubt that the experience of almost every one here could attest to the truth of such an influence. He himself, had recently an instance of it. A few days since, after he had entered his study and engaged in his usual duties, some one knocked quite rudely at the door. On opening it, an Irishman.

It is not surprising that those who have just waked up to this subject, should think that nothing had ever been done. But the truth is, that the old friends of the cause have grubbed up the roots, broken the fallow, and sown the seed broadcast; and now the gentle dews of heaven have descended and a gentle course for the fallow and in the fall of the destroyer?—that has not lost a child, a father, or a friend by the ravages of this vice? Is it right to be indifferent to its further ravages? Will God excuse an indifference towards it? cast; and now the gentle dews of heaven have descended, and a great crop of reformed drunkards has been gathered in, and the field yet unreaped is white to the harvest. Past efforts have descended, and a great crop of reformed drunkards has been gathered in, and the field yet unreaped is white to the harvest. Past efforts have
laid the foundation of the present success. Every
one who has had an eye upon the progress of
events, knows that the completeness of the success is in proportion to the diligence of the preparatory efforts. And, as they begun, so the temperten have got to carry on the work. These proption!

Will he dispense with the efforts by which it
might be easily banished from the land? Will
he hold no one responsible for the ruin which it is
sending abroad through thousands of families, and
the misery it entails on countless wives, and the
light it sheds on many a home? There is guilt in
this business. See to it, that none of you be inthis business. See to it, that none of you be inthat business with the efforts by which it
might be easily banished from the land? Will
he hold no one responsible for the ruin which it is
sending abroad through thousands of families, and
the missions of the United Missionary Intelligenone who has had an eye upon the progress of
the misery it entails on countless wives, and the
ight it sheds on many a home? There is guilt in
this business? The united Missionary Intelligenand the reception of the experiment.—Protestant and Herald.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHERN.—The
July No. of the Moravian Missionary Intelligenand their occupants in the experiment.—Protestant and Herald.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHERN.—The
light it sheds on many a home? There is guilt in
this business. See to it, that none of you be inthis business, and their occupants in the experiment.—Protestant and Herald.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHERN.—The
land of the preparand there were a summary of the Missionary Intelligenand their occupants in the experiment.—Protestant and Herald.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHERN.—The

something to de everywhere. This very reform may be made the the paper, a bear somating to de everywhere everywhere. This very reform the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring time she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish cocasion for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish and also that the should be succession for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish and also that the should be succession for more vigorous and untring the she put her name to the paper, a bear furnish and 45.72 negroes; at Sc. Naus, 5814108.

It missionaries, and 45.75 negroes at Rabadoes, 667 lnegroes, and 45.75 negroes at Rabadoes, 667 lnegroes.

It matchly, (according to report) took occasionally strains, 4 stations, 34 missionaries, and 400 negroes, at the stations, 4.57 negroes at the stations, 4.57 negroes at the stations, 4.57 negroes.

It matchly, (according the furnish and 400 negroes, at the stations, 667 lnegroes.

It matchly (according to report) took occasionally strains, 4 stations, 34 missionaries, and 400 negroes, at Sc. Naus, 5814008.

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It matchly (according to report) took occasionally strains, 4 stat

the road, and supposing them to be lost from the chaise, left his work, harnessed his horse, and set out to overtake thom. He did this, because in the event of the wheel's coming off their lives would be endangered. He rode six miles before he overtook them. Providentially the wheel had not run off. The gentleman was somewhat alarmed on account of the risk he had run, and very grateful for the benevolent deed done him.

A REMEDY FOR DIABRHEA.—Mr. Editor: at 3 o'clock, P. M. under the direction of their teachers. As they entered the house, the boys occupied the gallery and tiers, the girls the lower as heapy faces presented a pleasing spectacle, such as heap faces presented a pleasing spectacle, such as heap introduced as an experiment the nast.

now three months since this occurred, and they have not drank a drop! Who can tell the happiness which that act of self-denial has shed over two desolate homes, and infused into two broken earts.

This lady has continued her exertions, and with such success. At the last fourth of July, she uries of the season. A lively and joyous scene it was, for bright faces and glad hearts composing the company. From the gallery at one end of the the company. From the gallery at one end of the hall Franklin, the illustrious patron of the day look-ed on in triumph, and from the wall at the other end, a cluster of worthies smiled benignantly on the scene, while Washington seemed ready to speak out in approbation of what was going on instead of the usual school dinner, which only one sex were permitted to partake, and which was in tations. A group of boys and girls were then colinteresting songs were sung, among which was the following truly appropriate one to the place and occasion

### MY NATIVE LAND.

1. Firmly stand, my native land! True in heart and true in hand, Thus shall God remain thy friend, Thus shall heaven thy walls defend : Freedom shall not perish! May thy sons united stand

3. Sing for joy, my native land! In thee dwells a noble band, In thee dwells a noble band,
All thy weal to cherish:
God with might will guard thee round,
While thy steps in truth are found,
Freedom shall not perish.

A letter was read from the Proprietors of th Atheneum Gallery of the fine arts, inviting teachers and pupils to visit that institution. The Mayor made another short but very happy address to the medal scholars, and concluded by presenting each of them with a beautiful boquette which had been prepared for the occasion. The whole company then retired to the Atheneum in Pearl street, where the blue ribbon and medal served as ticket of admission to those who wore them, and the teachers who followed as their guests. It would be the company that the content of the company that the

and whenever this occurs, all usefulness is at an end. We shall look with interest to the result of the experiment.—Protestant and Herald.

this business. See to it, that none of you be involved in it, and the curse of its terrible retribution!

Woman's Influence.—A pleasing incident is related by the Baltimore Clipper, of a very beautiful young lady of that city, who not long since signed her name to a temperance pledge, one article of which prohibited her receiving the affectionate attention of any young gentleman who was in any way given to intemperance. It happened that the tender-hearted damsel had, at the very time she put her name to the paper, a beau

she could not sleep from anxiety for the poor drun-kard. She had been around, and found their wives in poverty, their children naked, and something must be done, or else, discouraged and dishearten-ed, the drunkard who has left his cups will go

Malta Times, 'extracted from an Arabic letter, we are perfectly satisfied. The seed alluded to is known in Malta, being nearly like hab or aaziz, and which, being kept a little while, becomes white, like semola (very fine wheaten flour.)"

The late Edward Irving in his day was a preacher of great celebrity, and was followed by the gentry and nobility of England. The homage paid to his talents was too much for his humility, and he soon betrayed its unfriendly influence on his Christian character. Not only did he become vain, but in the pride of intellect, he affected to despise all frame works of doctrine, and purbaised views which were erroneous and dangerous. His popularity at length began to decline, this popularity at length began to decline, the popularity at length began and adargerous. His popularity at length began to decline, the popularity at length began to decline, the popularity at length began and adargerous. His popularity at length began to decline, the popularity at length began and attended to the gift of tongues, and these popularity at length began to decline, the popularity at length began to decline the p

where they indulge their reveries, and exclude all strangers when they celebrate the Lord's Supper. The fate of Irving is instructive and admentory. A high order of talent is a dangerous possession, where there is not the lively exercise of grace, and when associated with nominal religion, is no preventive against the most absurd dreams of delusion. In all situations of life, humility is the newstanger of the applicant written at length. The examination of enabled the applicant written at length. The examination of enabled the surface of Lordon. The strength of the day preceding of Lordon. The strength of the day preceding the name of the applicant written at length. The examination of enabled the strength of the strength of

A JUST REMARK. "Do you wish to know what it is that preserves and perpetuates error?

It is the portion of truth that is mixed with it; and the authority which error derives from this

\*\*Freedome\*\*, Jag. 13, 1841. \*\* L. II. ELLIOTT, Register. portion, causes men to be deceived by it for ages."

Venerable Minister .- The editor of the New Venerable Minister.—The eatter of the New York Baptist Register, says he listened to a dis-course a few Sabbaths since, from Father Harvey, now in the 107th year of his age. He still retains the possession of his mental faculties, his enuncia-tion is distinct, and his physical powers vigorous, and he appears to be not more than eighty years old.

## OBITUARY.

Died, in Keene, N. H. on the 24th inst., Mrs. days since, after he had entered his study and engaged in his sunal duties, some one knocked quite radely at the door. On opening it, an Irishman, shabbily dressed, and having the appearance of a confirmed drunkard, came in leading with hims partly looking girl. The man was saked if he wanted any thing? Yee, he replied, I want to have some the had heard the Baltimore drunkards, and his temperance. On questioning him, it appeared that he had heard the Baltimore drunkards, and his conscience was troubled. He appeared to be a man of more than usual brightness and intelligence, and really to possess the desire for information which he expressed, I told him, it would do him no good to sign the pledge, or have any thing to do with this Temperance, unless he had made up his mind to it.—"Now your reverence," said Pat, "but lame made up my mind. And if you please, Pill not fare your study without signing it." Of course, I was not long in producing the pledge, as I always keep one at hand. He then requested me to give him a certificate that he had signed it. I did so.

"Now," said he, to the had segred it. I did so, "Now," said he, on taking his leave, in high spirit, and with undaunted resolution in his counter.

It is not surprising that those who have just where the high? Do you chan shripting the more than his producing the three highs? Do you chan shripting the more than high the head of the high of the proposal of the problems and the please is the please in the pleage, as I always keep one at hand. He then requested me to give him a certificate that he had signed it. I did so.

"Mr. PIERRONT.

It is said that in idolatous Clina, parents are allowed, when children as they can be a probable are protected at might, when the reach the desire for information which he expressed. I was not long in producing the constant ministers of the place is the desire for information which he expressed. I was not long in producing the pleage, as I always keep one at hand. He then requested me to give him a certificate that he had si and devoted herself in early life with interest and success to the duties of instruction. Her subse-quent residence in Dublin and this place won for eng. A few moments before she died, and while her family were unapprized of her immediate danger, only one being present, she kneeled and prayed audibly for herself, her friends, and those who had ministered to her in illness, and then expired almost immediately without a struggle or a groun. The hopes of her surviving connections a confining page. groan. The hopes of her surviving connections and acquaintance follow her departed spirit with a confiding assurance to that holier and happier state, where sickness is no more known, and where the weary sufferer at last rests in the bosom of In-

pile next quarter will commence on the 6th of Sept. Pupils are not received for a shorter time than one year, and will be expected to give notice of their intention to leave, one quarter in advance. Tutton §100 per year. No deduction for absence. Application may be made to Mr. A. at his room in Philips Piace, (entrance under the rotunda,) from 2 to 2 o'clock, till the middle of July; afterwards, during the vacation, by letter addressed—Selomon Adams. Partland, Maine.

FallE Fall Term of this School will commence on Wedness day, Sept. 1, and continue twelve weeks. The charges for board, will be \$91,50 for females, and \$1,75 for males, including washing, lights, &c. Tutton for English studies four dollars. Usual additional charges for the languages. Teachers, and those preparing to teach, may expect that attention and assistance necessary to prepare them for their arduous and responsible duties.

Berlin, Aug. 13, 1841. 3w—4

### Charlestown Female Seminary.

to the Register on or before 12 o'elock M. of the day preceding Commencement, enclosing the gradual fee, and containing the name of the applicant written at length.

To embletic for advances. The asymmetric of candidates for admission (note the University, will be held on Monday and Trusday, the 2d and 3d of September next, commencing at 6 o'.

Agg. 1

FASHIONABLE PAPER HANGING RE always to be found at the Old Established Warehe way be subjected to inconvenient delay.

## American Institute of Instruction.

f Boston; Warren Borton, of Raxbury; Bostone Mann, of Boston; J. S. Bweght, of Northampton; and A. Flemming, of Invertinil, N. H; and probably others; and an Introductory hidress from R. W. Emerson of Concord, Mass.
Discussions will take place upon the best modes of teaching to the last of specific sortion of teaching to read by words, previous to the learning of fetters; on the importance to a teacher of specific invention in the art of teaching; on the utility of introducing music into schools; on the importance has been and value of exhibitions; or on any other subjects that some and value of exhibitions; or of days, unless it shall be otherwise ordered by the Institute.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

Aug. 13.

The Cushing, Ja. Sec'ry.

IL Cloths, all where the contract of the continue of the contract of the contract

SITUATION WANTED, BY a Young Lady, as an Assistant in an Academy, or Female Seminary, or to take charge of a Schort School, where the higher English Studies, and the Latin language would be attended to. Satisfactory recommendations of experience and quadifications will be given. Please address, (post paid) W. C. Box No. 23, Keene, J. H.

Keene, July 23, 1841.

## NEW BOOKS.

Cornhill, have just d from the meditations of this devout author, each occu-g a little more than a Flum page, is believed that this volume, comprising a meditation for both day, chosen out of those prepared by the author, for both day and eccaning, will prove eminently a "devotional as-nt," especially to the exercises of the closet and of family ship. 328 pp. 12mm; pictor 62-12 ml 12 calif, 56 cts. sheep, LESON'S CAUSE AND CURE OF INFIDELITY. 353 pp. 12mm; 50 and 44 cts.

ice 50, and 44 cts.

Memoria of Mas. Herriet L. Winslow. 480 pp. 18mo; 50 mediate and careful attent MEMORIE OF AREA THE STATE OF TH

THE American Gee Rook, consisting of a selection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, from the most distinguished English and German authors, together with Original Pieces, composed expressly for this work, by Geo. J. Webb, President of the Handel and Haydo Society, Editor of "Massachusetts Cellection of Psalmody," &c.
The attention of Amateurs is invited to this work, with entire confidence, that it will be found worthy of their notice.—It contains many beautiful pieces, from nearly forty favorite imite Love.—Comm.

NEW-IPSWICH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of New-Ipswich Academy will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, and continue II weeks. In addition to the usual Classical and English studies, some of the Commental Branches are pursued at a trifling expense. Bloard giveraily at \$1,25 per week, including room tent and washing. 3w \$Jag. 6. CHARLES SHEDD, Principal.

Mr. Adams's School for Young Ludies.

This day publishers, 13l Washington street. If. July 30.

From the Descriptive Catalogue of the Mass. S. S. Society, 13, Cornhill—C. C. Dean, Agent.

Only Alkell. A brief monier of a young Cherokee, who was converted by the preaching of the missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and did in the fath and hope of the gospel. Embellished with a frontispiece.

Manor or W. P. Hypermanos.

MENOIR OF WM. P HUTCHINSON.—He was born in Lyman. N. H., and died at the age of four years and about eight months, with evidence of piety. He had entered the Sabbath School before he was three years old.

Sarah Emeline M——, whose memoir is in the same book, died a peacefol, bappy desth at Castleton, Vt., at the age of nine years. She thought much of religion while very young, and loved her fible. Memors or Hannah B. Cook.—An account of a little girl who was very affectionate to her parents, and gave evidence who was very affectionate to her parents, and gave evident of early picty. She entered the Sabbath School at three yea of age, and her history affords a striking evidence of the valu of the institution. The frontispiece represents the Savion with little children, collecting around him, to receive his ble-sing. Price—Stitched, 3 cents; morocco backs, 9 cents. 13.

## TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

AM'I. W. BENT & CO., are receiving by the daily at yals, a desirable and complete assortment of Englisherench, German, South and Italian Pancy and Staple! Goods, for the Pall Trade—which, with a full assortment thomestic Mannfactures, they will offer the approaching a son, at great inducements for Cash or approved notes, at Washington street.

Vashington street.

N. R.—The labove stock will comprise a more desirable and
N. R.—The labove stock will comprise a more desirable and
atsusive selection than is usually found in Jobbing Houses.

KIMBALL & PHELPS, No. 98 Washington at

TO TEACHERS.

COMPANION TO GENESIS. from the German of Frederick Schlegel. I vol. 12m.
Baches, an Essay on the nature, causes, effects and area
Intemperance, by Raiph Barnes Grudrod, edited by Cha. A
Lee, A. M., M. B. – vol. Pane, cloth. Received for sale by
TAPPAN & DENNET, 14th Washingron street.

Apr. 50

## NOW BOOK OF CHURCH MUSIC,

HIS Day Published, the Report of M. by Messrs, FAIRCHILD, DRIVER, a with the remarks upon that report and

FASHIONABLE PAPER HANGINGS RE always to be found at the Old Established Warehot
No. 113 Washington Street.
The stock at present is exceedingly rich in variety:

gr CARPET PAPER,—an excellent article to put un carpets.

J. BUMSTEAD & SON,
April 23.

3m. 113 Washington street TO PURCHASERS OF SILKS.

my, or Fe-1 School.

# TEMPERANCE WINE.

enurches. All orders from the Country promptly as arefully put up and sent to stages are Red Real dealer cense. For sale by JOHN GILBERT, JR. 165 Pr. her of Broomfield street. Office. Bank, Factory, and THE Subscriber is prepared to formish Cloand and other pullic buildings of superior and at short notice. Orders from a distance

## UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

WIE Subscribers offer for sale at their Dry No. 24 Bock Square, an extensive assist-brellas and Parasols, by the dozen or angle which will be warranted as good as represen-tient long experience they flatter themselves fled to give satisfaction to cu-tomers. Also, constantly for sale, 4 4, 5 4 and 6.4 Gen their long experience they native memorials to give satisfaction to customers.

Also, constantly for sale, 4.4, 5.4 and 8.4 German oldels for table covers, and German Conto Carvass of a superquality. Country traders are particularly merod to sall fore purchasing.

MANLEY & BRAMIALE Boston, April 2, 1841.

## S. WINKLEY,

Merchant Tailor, 44 Congre EEPS constantly on hand a general ac Cassimeres, Vestings and Samunor will make into garments at very law po-sonal attention to business will make every all who may favor him with their pat-

NOS. 4, 5, 6 & 7 Fanenil Hall Back Decoming. Tailors, and Dealers in Cloths, Cassiners and Tailors' Trimmings. Also, in Fashionable Clothing, Wholesale and Retail.

## TEMPERANCE EATING ROOM. (No. 5, Wilson's Lane, near Sta R. CAMPRELL, would inform his frien to be, that the above well known Establis ly kept by R. Goss, has been taken by him, a

A SMART and active Ind. of 16 or 1 Watch and Jewelry Establishment, haints, and can come well recommended can beau of a good situation, by applying it E. CUTLER'S, 217 Washington street.

## CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

A T the ONE PRICE STORE may be obtained, SIMERE, VENTINOS and other DRY GLOCK terms as at any other Store, Persons who do no wan judgment in the selection of Goods, are as-urned them at the very lowest prices. We for

NO.

R [ From the

From Rev. WHAT Eight years a

ing in Chicago, Mission, was the tion between me Kent of Galena of the Rocky Mo Convention sixte this Territory a were reported as dition to the northern Illin morthern Illinois, ganized in lowe things eight year them? The Hos sowing good seed reaping a harvest persons were hop of the members year. And to y union which we h well. The delibe delightfully harm was agitated was unanimity. May enemy to sow tare

I passed the Sal ng from the Con amilies on Rock I this place. They years, and never Sabbath from a min are a few fami professors, near that about 20 persons day evening som from the house w thieving excursio where they have regovernment. Amountained and marting horse was not also not at all to destroy the Sabbath.

I was introduced now residing in the

When he was about

INCIDENTS

fully converted and many of his young to commence a cour New England, and a try, and preached wit years, seeing revive much comfort in his began to doubt whe He then tried to be much thought he de Bible as an inspired eternal punishmen to settle down as a I God, then he co Christ to supreme diviers that which he had felt was hypocrisy. ministry, and circum heartless infidelity. the practice of mediand tried to find ple ments and sinful in ments and sinful indul a number of years, wit in the world. But the showed him his folly, moved his family to the him. There convicted him, and he went me About the first of the came up to my installs. came up to my installal neighborhood, one of the mon was the means of God seemed to send he tor's mind was more t sea, until at length, in ceeded the storm. So that he sprang up alar victions had left him. victions had left him. been resting calmly or such evidence of conver-trying to protrying to perform the meets with our brethre with them in prayer, co reads setmons in their to very anxious to aid the in that region.

On Tuesday, parting Indian trail, which I follisigns of human life, exand the remains of Indiatrail which like a threat and marshes, and prairies and marshes, and prairies strawberries and acres would have been verification of the second and was asfely conducted the wind was safely conducted the wind with the second members of my church wisited. One of these what buried her kertely and members are the second with the s had buried her husband duty to make some sacrid and the fatherless in affi compensated for my solita seemed to be created by a the families assembled in preached to a congregatilere, where the Fox R Winnehare, will be be Winnebago, will be, before ishing settlement. The state of the climate most salubrious lowed back the trail that to these secluded Christin family at the Stockbridge

From Rev. D. Rockwell, E.

REVIV.

In my last, I was permit hess of God, to report a winote portion of my field, there, was scarcely "the drayed with what, throught ary Society, we have ree about this Grove. The even Son and Holy Ghost, has us in rich mercy and divine the recognition of the second seco in rich mercy and divine absorbing question "who a dent," was settled; and e consigned so soon and sudd consigned so soon and sudd to the cold grave, and we we fast and to consider the er from man "—the way of the prepared, and he has come prepared, and he has come a self. While the Lord was people for our undue point a church were looking forward achurch were looking forward in the mean time we wan readiness for a blessing agreeably to previous engreeably to be a previous engreeably e